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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 93 BOMBAY MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

INDIAN PRINCES INVITE CARNERA TO WRESTLE WITH GAMA

Boxer Demands £1,00, 000 Guarantee

CARNERA-GAMA FIGHT?

PRINCES' OFFER TO WORLD'S BOXING CHAMPION

LONDON, April 16.

Paris—Primo Carnera who is on his way to Italy is wanted everywhere. The latest offer is from ten famous Indian Princes who want him to box against leading Indian boxers and also wrestle with each Prince's private wrestler, including Gama, private wrestler to the Maharajah of Kapurthala. Primo Carnera wants a guarantee of £1,00,000.—Reuter's Special.

World's Champion Boxer

Primo Carnera who is reported to have been invited by ten Indian Princes for boxing and wrestling matches is the world champion boxer.

He recently knocked out George Cook, the Australian heavyweight champion, in the fourth round of a ten-round contest at the Albert Hall, London.

Islas Epifanio, a giant Negro boxer, is going to England to fight Primo Carnera, provided negotiations are satisfactorily concluded between the parties.

GIANT AND DWARF

"Carnera Is A Menace To Boxing"

LONDON (By Mail).

London is to be regaled with another season of butchery staged for the purpose of exhibiting the freak fighting of Primo Carnera, the eighteen-stone Italian giant.

It started when Carnera slaughtered George Cook, the Australian heavy-weight champion at the Albert Hall in four nauseating rounds.

The farce will be continued on April 7, when Donald McCorkindale the South African campion, will be put into the ring against the human man-eater.

In June a great open-air pageant will be held at the White City, with Larry Gains, the coloured champion of the British Empire, as the chopping-block.

Since Carnera's arrival in England in 1929 protests have been made against the exhibition of Carnera in circumstances which are more primitive than those of a Spanish bull-fight. There were no suitable opponents for this ox of a man in 1929. There are none to-day.

There will always be ghouls to witness the slaughter that is now going on, but it is significant that at the farce against George Cook many of the regular ringsiders who have the interests of boxing at heart were not present. Lord Lonsdale was one. He said afterwards:—

"I did not attend the fight because I thought that the matching of the men was too absurd. One man was nine inches shorter and five stones lighter than the other. What happened proves the fight to be a farce. The fact that the bigger man won is no proof of his superiority in skill."

What happens at these exhibitions?

You watch a giant fighting a fly. You see a man in Carnera who is as terrifying in his physique as a Frankenstein monster. Carnera fights with the automatic precision of a robot.

When his opponent lands a blow his face is expressionless. Then his closeset, dark eyes narrow and gleam strangely. The rubber gum shield clenched in his teeth is bared. His pale olive face becomes taut. He gazes down at his dwarf opponent.

A MONSTROUS EXHIBITION.

The effect is monstrous. The blow went home. Carnera did not wince. He was transformed into an animal. His great fist buried deep into Cock's ribs, and it seemed as though the blow would disappear into Cook's body.

He clouted Cook on the side of the head and sent him staggering sideways. He knocked Cook straight again. His arms whirled this way and that until Cook's face was hideous to look on.

If Carnera had been a really great fighter Cook would have been killed. Six thousand people would have paid to see a boxer lying dead in the ring.

That is the menace behind the use of Carnera and his dwarf opponents as a public spectacle. One day Carnera will learn to punch with all the strength in his body . . .

Seventeen Miners Killed In Mica Mine Near Patna

GASSED AND SUFFOCATED

50 Manage To Reach Safety Before Gas Forces Down

PATNA, April 17.

Seventeen miners are reported to have been killed in Ladyrangi Mica mine in Gawan Thana, District Hazaribag, following a fire in a timber ventilation shaft.

According to official account the down draught in shaft forced smoke and gas generated by fire down into the workings of the mine. Prompt order to evacuate the mine was given and 50 managed to reach safety, but before the remaining 17 could escape they were caught by gas and suffocated.

Most of them succumbed in the exit passage. Fourteen bodies have been recovered.----A. P.

ITALIAN CONSUL SHOT DEAD

Machine-Gunners At Work In Illinois

LONDON, April 17.

Springfield Illinois). — John Picco, the Italian Consul here, was assassinated by machine-gunners as he was leaving his brother's house with his nine year old son.

Assassins escaped. The boy was unhurt.—Reuter.

SINO-JAPANESE DISPUTE

No Decision Reached By Committee Of Nineteen

LONDON, April 16.

Geneva.—Although the Committee of Nineteen dealing with the Far Eastern dispute met for three hours this morning no decision was reached regarding the failure of Sino-Japanese negotiations at Shanghai or the date of the proposed Japanese evacuation. The discussion will be resumed next week.

It is strongly felt that evacuation could best be left to authorities on the spot in which connection the neutral commission at Shanghai may be invited to consider the question.—Reuter.

HOOVER FOR U. S. PRESIDENTSHIP

LONDON, April 16.

Washington—President Hoover has filed certificate of candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination.—Reuter.

15 CONVICTIONS AT NAGPUR

NAGPUR, April 16.

Mr. G. L. Mukherji, First Class Magistrate, tried and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment 15 Congressmen including the Dhagamwar "Dictator," who were arrested here on Wednesday last in connection with the observance of the "Jallianwala Bagh Day."—A.P.

11 Frontier Villages Fined

SECTION 144 EXTENDED FOR A MONTH IN PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, April 17.

Order under Section 144 prohibiting meetings, processions and demonstrations in Peshawar City has been extended for another one month with effect from 2nd April.

For holding an illegal meeting at Khandar, a collective fine of Rs. 630 has been imposed on four Peshawar villages and Rs. 245 on seven villages under the Frontier Ordinance.—A. P.

Nominated Members To Frontier Legislature

PESHAWAR, April 17.

The following persons are understood to have been nominated members of the Frontier Legislative Council:

Mr. Ghulam Rabbani Khan and Mr. Sultan Hassanali Khan, Hazara.

Malik Rahman Khan, Kohat.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghafurkhan Zaida, Peshawar, appointed President of Legislative Council.

Nawab Zada Alla Nawaz Khan, Dera Ismail Khan.

The Frontier Civil Secretariat closes at Peshawar on 5th May and opens at Nathiagali on 9th May.—A. P.

Forged Italian Scrips

MORE KREUGER REVELATIONS

LONDON, April 16

Stockholm—Staggering revelations relating to alleged cooked accounts, fictitious Government contracts and forged scrip of Kreuger and Toll group are contained in the indictment against Lange, Huldt and Holm.

Lange is stated to have admitted that as far as he knew, Garanta Company had never possessed sums appearing on the balance sheet. The Dutch Bank for Scandinavian trade founded for Kreuger by Huldt never did business, but is supposed to have handled an alleged Spanish contract of over 100 million with General Primo de Rivera. The whole business consisted of fictitious book-keeping.

Forged Italian State bonds to the value of over 300 million kronor were found among the Kreuger and Toll documents, copper plates for which were found in Kreuger's safe.—Reuter.

MORATORIUM FOR GERMAN LONG TERM CREDITS?

LONDON, April 17.

Berlin.—Hint of the possibility of moratorium for German long-term credits was given by Schacht, ex-president of Reichsbank, broadcasting to America. He said that temporary moratorium for long-term private loans might also have to be arranged but in the end, no owner of German securities would suffer.

The difficulty was not of making payments but of transferring them. This would undoubtedly increase in the course of the next few months. Any further lagging of business must be avoided if future transfers were to be facilitated.—Reuter's Special.

HINDENBURG'S BIG PUSH AGAINST NAZIS

LONDON, April 16.

Berlin.—Evidence that President Hindenburg does not intend to allow any "private troops" to exist in Germany is contained in a personal letter to the Minister of the Interior in which he says that he has signed a decree dissolving the Nazi "Storm Troops", because dissolution is necessary to safeguard the State authorities.

Von. Hindenburg, declared that evidence has been submitted that organisations exist similar to Nazis, says that these should receive the same treatment. The President's action seems to be the sequel to an attack in the Nationalist press against the Republican "Iron Front" organisation formed to resist the possible Nazi coup d'etat.

After the dissolution of the Nazis, however, the President will voluntarily disband "Iron Fronts"—Reuter.

MAYOR THREATENS TO READ RIOT ACT

AUCKLAND PRESENTS APPEARANCE OF BESEIGED CITY

Pickets And Patrols Keep On Moving

LONDON, April 16.

Auckland.—Instead of the usual jollification, Auckland was like a besieged city on Saturday night.

People had taken the Mayor's warning to stay at home and not to parade streets. Groups of hooligans were kept moving by the strong forces of police. Naval pickets have been concentrated at strategic points, and motor patrols are constantly moving in City and suburbs.

APPREHENSION.

A feeling of apprehension reigns, especially in view of the rumours that residences of prominent citizens might be set on fire. A number of these are under special guards.

As an earnest of the Mayor's intention to read the Riot Act to-night was his move to the point where there was concentration of people. Police went through them after the sergeant had advised them to go home, and gradually the street was cleared.—Reuter's Special.

(Auckland is the largest city in North Island of New Zealand. All these elaborate precautions are sequel to riots which broke out last week, when the unemployed looted the city for two hours, resulting in injuries to many).

Police Inspector Opens Fire On Unruly Crowd

ATTEMPT AT RESCUING ARRESTED MEN

A police inspector fired a shot at a crowd at Bhendi Bazar who attempted to rescue two arrested men from police custody.

The locality was for some time patrolled by an extra police force under Inspector Shirazi and other officers of the Dongri Police Station and quiet was restored in short time

In the 'Melee' that ensued stones were hurled at the police and one Hindu was wounded in the knee.

Jaffer Nakta a notorious gangster is under arrest for leading the attack on police.

CARD SHARPERS AT THEIR JOB.

A police officer of the Bombay City Police, who was leading two persons arrested in connection with a gambling was attacked by a party of men known to be desperate characters on Mahomedalli Road, Bombay, on Sunday evening.

It appears that at about 5-45 p.m. Sub-Inspector Sheikh Mohiuddin of the Dongri Police Station was going in a gharry along Mahomedalli Road towards Bori Bunder, on the way he noticed some card sharpers at their game and arrested two men from among them.

"RELEASE THE MEN."

The arrested men were being marched off to the lock-up when Jaffer Nakta approached the police and demanded the release of the prisoner. The police refused to do so whereupon the police party was attacked by Nakta and his men.

A crowd of about 500 persons collected on the scene and some stones were thrown at the police. The officer whipped out his automatic revolver and fired one shot at the assailants. The mischief-makers then took to their heels.

NOTORIOUS GANGSTER UNDER ARREST.

Jaffer Nakta, who is known to the police as a gangster and notorious bully, was captured and put under arrest in connection with the riot.

In the meanwhile Inspector Shirazee and Deputy Inspector Winton of the Dongri Police Station also arrived on the scene and dispersed the crowds surrounding the police party.

As a result of the firing a Hindu passerby named Devrao, a domestic servant, was hit by a bullet in the leg. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital Sub-Inspector Sheikh Mohiuddin and the two constables who accompanied him were also injured and treated at the hospital.

NASIK SANATANISTS' ARDOUR DAMPED

Magistrate Prohibits Rath Procession And Takes Precautions For Enforcing Order

NASIK, April 17.

There has been a tense feeling in the air here all this afternoon as the Sanatanists were disgruntled at the District Magistrate's order prohibiting the Rath procession and it was rumoured that an attempt would be made to disobey the order but the police took all necessary precautions and the chariot itself was guarded by a posse of armed police. A circumstance which damped the ardour of the Sanatanists.

KALARAM TEMPLE CLOSED.

The doors of the Kalaram Temple were closed all day and the Mahars were not much in evidence, but a large crowd of orthodox Hindus had gathered in a private compound in the vicinity of the temple from where they could see the Rath and hundreds of them collected on the river bank awaiting developments.

The police under the D. S. P. Mr. Robinson, have the situation well in hand and Mr. Brown, the District Magistrate, is at the temple ready for any possible emergency.

Up to 6 p. m. nothing untoward has happened.—A. P.

TO GAIN LOST RECORD

Scott Begins England—Australia Flight

LONDON, April 16.

A new attempt at England-Australia flight record will be begun to-morrow, when C. W. A. Scott leaves Lympne on an attempt to reach Darwin in eight days. He thus hopes to regain the record which C. A. Butler wrested from him last August.—Reuter.

Depressed Classes Congress

SESSION POSTPONED FOR AMBEDKAR'S CONVENIENCE

(From A Correspondent.)

KAMPTEE (C. P.) April 16.

Mr. L. N. Har Das, President of the Reception Committee, writes in the course of a circular as follows:

The Second Session of the All-India Depressed Classes Congress will be held at Kamptee on April 30 and May 1, instead of April 24 and 25 as previously announced.

FOR AMBEDKAR'S CONVENIENCE.

It is already known to all that Dr. Ambedker is representing the depressed classes on the Indian Franchise Committee. At one time it was certain that the Franchise Committee would finish its labour on the 23rd April but from the recent reports it is obvious that the Franchise Committee would work till the end of April. Consequently owing to Dr. Ambedkar's inability to attend on the 24th and 25th April, it has become necessary to change the dates of the conference. In consultation with Dr. Ambedker, it has been finally decided to hold the Conference on the 30th April and 1st May as I am informed that these dates are convenient to both Dr. Ambedker and Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan to attend the session.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Capt. P. E. Phillips, Mr. A. Loving and Sub: Lieut: F. M. Crichton lunched at Government House Bombay on Sunday.

GENERAL STRIKE ON RAILWAYS

G. I. P. Union Votes For Direct Action

STRIKE COMMITTEE FORMED FOR PROPAGANDA

An extraordinary general meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union was held on Sunday when 55 representatives from Jhansi, Nagpur, Khandwa, Manmad, Igatpuri, Kalyan, Sholapur, Parel and V. T. Branches of the Union were present. Prominent among those present were Messrs. Khare from Nagpur, Benjamin from Jhansi and Jagtap from Igatpuri. Mr. R. A. Khedgiker, the president of the Union presided.

GENERAL STRIKE BALLOT.

The meeting was called to take ballot on the resolution of the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation regarding All-India Railway Workers' General Strike as the last resort for the re-instatement of the G. I. P. ex-strikers, retrenched hands, stoppage of all further retrenchment, wage-cuts, demotions, short time working in the Workshops, etc.

The president in his opening speech welcomed the representatives for the trouble they had taken in coming to Bombay and reminded them of the enormous responsibility that was laid upon their shoulders and warned them to cast their ballot with due regard to the prevailing conditions in the country in general and of the workers in particular.

Messrs. Vaidya Phatak, Upasani, Benjamin, Chowdhery, Pandit and Bhosekar also addressed the meeting.

VOTE FOR GENERAL STRIKE.

The representatives were then given ballot papers and asked to drop them in the ballot box which was kept on a table duly locked and sealed. The ballot box was opened by the Committee of Scrutinisers consisting of three independent men. This committee scrutinised each and every ballot paper and counted votes and communicated the result of the ballot which was in favour of the general strike only one member dissenting. The result was received with loud cheers and applause.

STRIKE COMMITTEE FORMED.

A Strike Propaganda Committee consisting of Messrs. D. L. Phatrak, D. B. Shinde, Z. R. Chowdhery, V. G. Gangal and L. S. Tikeker with Messrs. R. A. Khedgiker and D. S. Vaidya as ex-officio members was then appointed to carry on an intensive and extensive propaganda on the line in favour of the strike.

Messrs. Vaidya, Khedgiker, Sohani, and Upasani were elected to represent the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union at the forthcoming General Council meeting of the Federation that is to be held at Calcutta on the 6th and 7th of May.

Burmese Rebel Leaders Surrender

SIMLA, April 17.

Following is official Burma situation report for week ending 16th April: Myat Aung and his son Po Saw and one follower surrendered on 13th with two guns and one revolver.

Reports indicate that his gang has split up and his followers are deserting. Bo We, one of most important remaining leaders from Henzada was shot near Hendada Tharrawaddy border on 15th April.

One civil police constable is reported to have been killed. Ten undertrials have been released and 674 remain in custody.

The price of paddy is rising slightly but still remains at Rs. 100. Collection of taxes continues to be satisfactory.—A. P.

SIR LEE AH YAIN DEAD

Burmese Minister's Funeral To Take Place To-day

MAYMYO, April 17.

Sir Lee Ah Yain, Minister, died this morning. The funeral will take place at Rangoon on Tuesday afternoon.—A. P.

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A R7025

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A R7042

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A 4733

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A 7044

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A R7043

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A R7041

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WE HAVE TO NOTIFY B E S T consumers of electrical energy that with effect from April 1st, 1932, under the terms of the Bombay Finance Act 1932, the energy used by them for LIGHTS & FANS ONLY is subject to a Bombay Government Tax of one Hali-Anna per unit of energy consumed. As the obligation to collect this tax, on behalf of Government, has been imposed on this Company, the amount of the tax will be incorporated in our monthly bills.

We trust that all consumers will assist us to collect this tax; we would remind them that non-payment of the tax will render their installations liable to disconnection. Any further information as to exemptions, etc., may be obtained on application to the Office Superintendent, Consumers Department, Electric House.
4734

S. S. "TANGO MARU".

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 15th instant from Japan via way-ports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 4. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices.

THE EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 28th April, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December, 1931.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 21st April, 1932 to THURSDAY, the 28th April, 1932, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th April, 1932.
4731

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 29th April, 1932, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December, 1931.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director, who retires under Article 92 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 22nd April, 1932 to FRIDAY, the 29th April, 1932, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th April, 1932.
4732

THE MEYER SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 28th April, 1932, at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

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READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN WASTE of different sorts accumulated in The Crown Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., situated at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 5 p.m. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 21st April, 1932, alongwith a deposit of Rs. 500 for each Tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject any tender or tenders fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's Office.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RATANLAL MULCHAND, HARIVADAN RATANLAL, ISHWARLAL RATANLAL, BATUKLAL RATANLAL and PRANLAL RATANLAL, the last four being minors by their father and natural guardian the said Ratanlal Mulchand and Ranjitlal Nagardas a minor by his mother and natural guardian Bai KALAVATI, widow of Nagardas Mulchand all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 50-52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground redeemed with messuage tenement or dwelling house and shops standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of the Shaikh Memon Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 262 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 588, New No. 2795, Old Survey No. 3155, New Survey No. 1931, Cadastral Survey No 1293 in Bhuleshwar Division, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 155 and Street Nos. 211-213, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97 and 99, and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Khatri Ramchand Lakhmichand and at present of Chunilal Hemchand, on or towards the West by the Shaikh Memon Street, on or towards the North by the Mirza Street, and on or towards the South by a gully and beyond that by the property formerly of Jethabhai Khushal and at present of Gangadas Jekisondas.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1932
PURNANAND & JASUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4785

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HIMATLAL KANJI MALJI Receiver in High Court Suit No. 453 of 1932 has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Abdul Rehman Street in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 144 2/3 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1387 and Cadastral Survey No. 1330 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 66-67 and Street No. 406-408, New Street No. 116-116A and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Abdul Rehman Street on or towards the West by a Public Drain on or towards the North by the house of Sarafalli Tyebalii and on or towards the South by the house of Abdul Alimahomed.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1932.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4786

ANNUAL READING

1 Year. Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year, Rs. 10. V.P. As. 5. Send copy of Horoscope for time and date of birth or if nothing, state approximate age. GANDHI JOTISH NILAYAM, Tiruttani, S. India.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for six professorial posts and one of reader in Law, who will work also as Hostel Superintendent at the Sir Lallubhai Shah Law College, Ahmedabad, for one year commencing from the 15th June, 1932, on an Honorarium of Rs. 75/- p.m. Bombay men, if selected will be given Rs. 100/- p.m. The Reader and Superintendent will get Rs. 50/- p.m. and free quarters at the Hostel.

Applicants to state their University degrees, special qualifications, standing and the subjects on which they will lecture.

Applications to reach the undersigned before the 25th April, 1932.
BHASKERRAO M. MEDK,
Hon. Secretary.
Gujarat Law Society.
Ahmedabad. 4729

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF MANOCKJEE PETIT MILLS, BLEACH HOUSE, BUNGALOWS, GODOWNS, AND CHAWLS AT TARDEO.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY will under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in liquidation) sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April 1932, at 4-15 p.m. the following properties in one or more lots. The sale will be held at the premises of the Manockjee Petit Mills at Tardeo, Bombay.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.—MILL:—Pension and Tax Tenure land at Tardeo admeasuring about 141057 square yards of which a portion admeasuring about 64694 square yards is held under a lease for a period of 21 years from 1st April 1923 at annual rent of Rs. 5100 renewable in perpetuity on the same terms and rent with the Mill premises erected thereon.

BLEACH HOUSE: Foras Freehold land at Tardeo admeasuring about 13857 square yards with Bleach House erected thereon,

and

Boilers, Engines, Spindles, Machinery, other mechanical appliances used in connection with the said Mills or the Bleach House. Together with exclusive right to use the Trade Marks now being used by the Company in respect of goods manufactured by the said Manockjee Petit Mills.

C. DAVAR'S BUNGALOW: Foras Freehold land at Tardeo admeasuring about 6170 square yards with Bungalow and Godowns.

LOT NO. 2—MINBATIWALLA'S BUNGALOW: Foras land at Tardeo admeasuring about 2772 square yards with Bungalow.

LOT NO. 3 S. N. COOPER'S BUNGALOW & CHAWLS: Land partly of Foras tenure (337 square yards) now redeemed and partly newly assessed (431 square yards) situate at New Falkland Road Bridge with Bungalow, Stables and Chawls.

LOT NO. 4.—D. DAVAR'S BUNGALOW: Foras land at Tardeo admeasuring about 2550 square yards and leasehold land about 290 square yards with Bungalow, Stables and shops.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to the Official Liquidator at his Office at 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys at 14 Hummum Street or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

UNEQUALLED FOR RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, STRAINS, BRUISES, SCIATICA, STIFF JOINTS AND HEADACHE ETC. ETC.
Can be had every where.
TATO
TATO BALM

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENTS IN THE GOODWILL AND TRADE MARKS OF THE NAPOLEON WATCH CO.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Ardeshir Nowroji Ghadiali and Bomanji Nowroji Ghadiali (Insolvents) carrying on business in partnership as dealers in clocks and watches at Bazar Gate Street under the name and style of the Napoleon Watch Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 18th April, 1932, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right title and interest of the said insolvents in the goodwill of the Napolean Watch Co. and the trade marks mentioned below:

PARTICULARS OF THE TRADE MARKS.

(1) 'Napolean Watch Co. Extra Quality, Swiss Made." (2) 25 Trade marks or "Trade words," such as, (1) My Dear, (2) Lovely, (3) Aflatoon, (4) Sodagar, (5) Government Service, (6) Lucky, (7) Dilkhoosh, (8) Emperor, (9) King, (10) Ustad, (11) Raxus, (12) Mahatma, (13) Pehelvan, (14) Exact, (15) Khoobsurat, (16) Dear, (17) Dearmine, (18) Bombay to Matheran, (19) Thornhill Watch Co., (20) No. 121, Registered, (21) Perfect, (22) Excellent, (23) Cricketer, (24) Ever New and (25) Beautiful.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	5 April
xTango ,,	6893	15 Apr.	1 May
*Hiyoiza Maru	4614	18 Apr	28 April.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@30 Apr.
*Tokiwa Maru	5339	1 May	15 May
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	16 May
Haruna ,,	10500	.....	30 May
*Calcutta Maru	5339	18 May	1 June
Iyo ,,	5962	30 May	13 June

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Yasukuni Maru	12000	26 April	12 May
Hakone Maru	10500	11 May	28 May

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Asama Maru	22000	4 May	10 May.
Shinyo Maru	22000	15 May.	21 May

Subject to alteration without notice.

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Full particulars please apply to:—

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Telegram: "YUSEN."

SECOND MONSTROUS WEEK

THE EXCELSIOR

FIRST PICTURE OF SYNTHETIC MARVEL—

'FRANKENSTEIN'

A UNIVERSAL ALL-TALKING PICTURE
—WITH—
COLIN CLIVE
(Of "Journey's End" Fame)
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(Of "Rio Rita" Fame)
MAE CLARKE
BORIS KARLOFF

'FRANKENSTEIN'

THE MAN WHO MADE A MONSTER

Look Out—
When you meet the Monster face to face!

Also Showing:—
OSWALD THE RABBIT
IN
"THE HUNTER"
(Comic Cartoon)
"SEA SOLDIERS' SWEETIES"
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"STRANGE AS IT SEEMS"
PARAMOUNT SOUND NEWS.

See this Picture
DON'T LOOSE THIS CHANCE

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TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.

A CARNIVAL OF LAUGHS!

Gloom. . . .
Care. . . .
Troubles routed with—

ROBT. WOOLSEY
ROBT. WOOLSEY

Screen's ace comedian.....in..... funnier than ever.....in glorious whirl of lightning farce:—

"Everything's Rosie"
"Everything's Rosie"

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WITH
ANITA LOUISE
JOHN DARROW

A BARRAGE OF MIGHTY LAUGHS!

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The Mighty He-Man of the Screen in a Surging Sea-Swept Romantic Drama . . . . Almost Terrifying in its reality!

GEORGE BANCROFT

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HIS LATEST AND GREATEST TRIUMPH

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For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
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Disorganisation of the functions of the Liver means all sorts of troubles for digestion, resulting in Constipation, Headache, Loss of Appetite, etc.

Gajjar's Liver Solution

sets right all such troubles and shows a way to health and its pleasures.

Ask for Particulars and Pamphlet

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"GLANDOVITAL"
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Nervous Troubles and Sleeplessness
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by its **rapid** and **durable** action on all the functions in general, constitutes the **most energetic restorer**
Ask therefore for :
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After the first flask you will feel much better. Continue the cure up to the third flask.
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Shorter lengths can be supplied Prorata.
Also spun silks from Rs. 1|- per yard and upwards.
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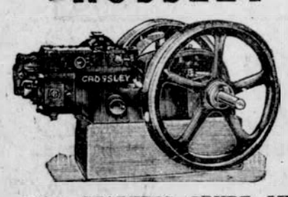
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Big Landslide In Cash Balance Of Imperial Bank

CONTRACTION IN PAPER CURRENCY

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Bombay, April 15.

MONEY.

The money market was steady throughout the week with call funds quoted between 4¼ and 5 per cent. To-day, however, the rate advanced to 5½ per cent. owing to large payments for treasury bills. The total sales of bills during the week amounted to the large figure of Rs. 408.75 lacs while maturities were comparatively small at Rs. 306.75 lacs. The trade demand shows an increase of Rs. 78.76 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 4½ per cent.; three months 4-1/4 per cent. and six months 4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 8th April 1932 shows a large decline of Rs. 318.64 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 8,76,76,000 as compared with Rs. 12.03 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 12.06, a decrease of Rs. 3.46 per cent. under last week. Loans and Cash credits have declined by Rs. 70.02 lacs and by Rs. 85.37 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 7.63 lacs. Ways and Means advances to Government are reduced by Rs. 150 lacs to Rs. 10 crores. Government deposits have declined by Rs. 192.97 lacs to Rs. 7.09 crores probably due to the beginning of the month requirements and Other deposits by the large figure of Rs. 222.01 lacs to Rs. 60.60 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The latest abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department reveals a big contraction in note circulation amounting to Rs. 351.20 lacs which is partly offset by a decrease of Rs. 261.50 lacs in the securities held in India. Similar contractions have been made in the past few weeks and the aggregate reduction in the securities held in reserve since 7th March 1932 amounts to Rs. 5.52 crores. It would appear that the Imperial Bank is gradually paying off the temporary loan borrowed from Government against such securities. This is evident from the security portfolio of the bank.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Steady conditions prevailed in the gilt-edged market with a fair investment demand particularly for short-term bonds. The volume of transactions actually recorded was not large. 3½ per cent. Paper moved in sympathy with the fluctuations of 3½ per cent. India sterling loan and the price of the former ranged between Rs. 61-5 and Rs. 60-12. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan improved from Rs. 98-8 to Rs. 98-14. 1933 and 1935 Loans steadied to Rs. 100-2 and Rs. 97-8 and 1939-44 to Rs. 91/8 6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 closed at Rs. 100-10 and 1933-36 bonds at Rs. 100-2. 6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan advanced to Rs. 104 and Treasury Bonds to Rs. 102/4. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan eased slightly to Rs. 63, while 1934-37 improved to Rs. 91-8. 4½ per cent. 1955-60 Loan remained unchanged at Rs. 78/6, while 1934 Bonds rose from Rs. 96/12 to Rs. 97/2.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months Treasury bills were opened on Tuesday, the 12th April, 1932. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,39,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-11-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-11 received approximately 80 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 2,00,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 5-3-8 per annum.

Intermediate three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 13th April to Monday, the 18th April, 1932 at Rs. 98-12-0 per cent. Intermediate three months treasury bills sold from the 6th to 11th April 1932 amounted to Rs. 2,08,75,000.

Tenders for three months' treasury bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores will be received on Tuesday, the 19th April 1932. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 22nd April 1932. Other conditions are as usual.

The currency return of the 7th April 1932 shows a decline of Rs. 351.20 lacs in notes in circulation now amounting to Rs. 174.62 crores. Silver coins are down by Rs. 66.97 lacs to Rs. 101.29 crores while silver bullion remains unchanged at 9.22 crores. Gold bullion has increased slightly by Rs. 2.27 lacs to Rs. 5.28 crores Securities in India have declined by Rs. 261.50 lacs to Rs. 55.32 crores and Internal bills show a reduction of Rs. 25 lacs to Rs. 3.50 crores. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 66.31 as against 65.37 a week ago.

The Statement of the combined account of the Gold Standard Reserve as on 29th February, 1932 and Paper Currency Reserve of 7th April 1932, is given below:—

LIABILITIES.

	(in crores)
Notes in Circulation	Rs. 174.62
Rupee Redemption	Rs. 40.00
	Rs. 214.62

ASSETS.

	(in crores)
Silver Coin and Bullion	Rs. 97.18
Rupee securities	Rs. 55.32
Internal Bills of Exchange	Rs. 3.50
Sterling securities	Rs. 13.92
Gold coin and bullion held in India	Rs. 41.83
Gold coin and bullion held in England	Rs. 2.87
	Rs. 214.62

The percentage of gold and sterling securities to the total liabilities is 27.31 per cent.

N.B.—The gold standard reserve of £40 million has been revalued at s. 6d. per rupee and the excess of Rs. 13-1/3 crores in the otal assets is assumed to have een withdrawn in the form of ilver coin and bullion and kept by the Government of India.

THE B. I. S. & THE CRISIS.

Paris and New York have not sterilized gold in the opinion of M. Pierre Quesnay, General Manager of the Bank for International Settlements. On the contrary, in his opinion both centres have played an important part in the excessive creation of short-term credit, New York by an inflation of bank credits and Paris through delaying the legal stabilization of the French currency. In order to check the appreciation of the franc, the Bank of France had to buy large amounts of foreign currencies. Mr. Quesnay pointed out in a recent address that though France was on the gold standard, her foreign exchange holdings had often been larger than the total foreign exchange holdings of other Central Banks including those on the gold exchange standard. Mr. Quesnay thinks that the gold exchange standard, which has already been discussed in these columns, has been to severely criticised. He said that the fault lay not with the standard itself but with the possible misuse of the foreign exchange which could be turned into gold. The foreign exchange was some times employed by private banks in markets outside the control of the Central Banks. Mr. Quesnay also said that the Bank for International Settlements had endeavoured to restore confidence in currency by making arrangements to guarantee the gold value of Central Bank deposits. By such means they hoped to prevent the conversion of foreign exchange reserves into gold. About 15 Central Banks had accepted the proposals but some important institutions had not made any decision. Until they did, it would not be possible for the Bank for International Settlements to introduce the system, and the crisis caused by the decline in the volume of credit would continue.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange market ruled fairly steady with a hardening tendency towards the close following the rejection of all tenders by Government. Sellers of ready T. T. quoted 1s. 6-1/32d. with buyers at 1s. 6-1/16d. Although the volume of export bills in connection with gold is decreasing, it still constitutes the main stay of the market and is sufficient to offset enquiry for all remittances. Merchandise export bills still remain very poor. In the forward market the following quotations obtained:—April 1s. 6d.; 1st to 15th May 1s. 5-31/32d.; and 16th to 31st May 1s. 5-15/16d.

The dollar sterling quotation kept steady during the week improving from Dol. 3.77¼ to Dol. 3.80-1/8, but reacted towards the close and finished at Dol. 3.77¼. French francs after touching 96.25 closed at 95.75. The Belga remained unchanged at 27.00 and the Italian Lira moved between 73.00 and 74.00 respectively.

A press communique of the 12th instant states that £186,000 sterling were purchased by Government during the week ending 9th April and in addition £715,000 were taken over in London, making a total of £938,000 for the current fiscal year.

Another communique of the same date states that all tenders for sterling received on Tuesday have been rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 20th April on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD.

The gold market was comparatively inactive with prices almost stationary, ready being quoted at about Rs. 26/15 per tola. The turnover was almost negligible both for ready as well as for forward deliveries. The bulk of exports is still on account of outside centres, the local market coming in only for a very small share. Last week the total exports of gold per "City of Nagpur," s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind," "President Adams" and s.s. "Viceroy of India" amounted to Rs. 67.96 lacs. The amount exported per s.s. "Tuscania" sailing to-day is Rs. 100.17 lacs. The quotation for gold in London fluctuated between 109s. 8d. and 109s. 1d. during the week. The price of sovereigns remained at the level of Rs. 16-15 with some business passing for ready. The daily offtake continues at the small figure of 2000 to 3000 tolas with stocks remaining at 3 lacs tolas. The highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 26-15 and Rs. 26-14 for ready and April settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 409,488 in bar and coin.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE GOLD STANDARD.

Introducing the South African Budget recently the Minister of Finance said that South Africa was still fully capable of remaining on the gold standard, and that therefore the Government would regard the depreciation of currency as an "unpardonable betrayal of trust." The Minister said that the banking position in South Africa need cause no uneasiness, and that the banking structure should be able to cope with all the legitimate needs of the country. As part of the increased taxation the Minister announced that profits from gold mining would be taxed at 4s. in the pound instead of 3s. At the recent annual meeting of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines the Chairman said that the Gold Producers' Committee would give evidence before the Government Committee appointed to enquire to what extent the interest and welfare of South Africa demanded the maintenance of the gold standard. The President also said that the gold mining industry of the Transvaal was still in an exceptional position as regards stability and prospects. The output in 1931 exceeded pounds fortysix million sterling representing an increase of over £500,000 on any previous annual output.

British goldsmiths are anxious to depart from a standard of fineness for gold which is said to stand in the way of business Official application has therefore been made for an Order-in-Council to abolish the 12 and 15 caret standards and to legalise the 14 caret standard which is recognised by fifteen countries and accepted by twenty-three others, some of which are very good markets for the work of English goldsmiths. There has been no change in the English standard since 1854.

SILVER.

Silver was a featureless market with an easier tendency following weak advices from Shanghai and the fall in the price of the metal in London. Ready rate after a temporary rise from Rs. 53-7 to Rs. 53-15 in mid-week, declined and closed at Rs. 53-6. The daily offtake is practically unchanged at 35 bars with stocks standing at the fairly heavy total of 11,800 bars. The Shanghai tael after improving from 1s. 7-15/16d. to 1s. 8-1/16d., declined and closed at 1s. 7-11/16d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 16-15/16d., and 16-578d. for ready and 17d. and 16-11/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 53-15 and Rs. 53-6 for ready and Rs. 54 and Rs. 53-7 for April settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 55 bars and Rs. 449.863 in coin.

SHARES.

The share market was characterised by dull conditions and barring some professional operations, there was hardly any other business recorded. The fluctuations were narrow with a slightly steadier tendency at the close. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 633/12-638/12; Century Rs. 200-201/4; Central India Rs. 260-253/12; Crescent Rs. 51/4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 292/6-297/8; Indore Malwa Rs. 333/12; Kohinoor Rs. 118/12-120; New Great Rs. 122/8-123/12; Pearl Rs. 166/4; Simplex Rs. 18/12-18/2; and Swadeshi Rs. 195-193/12.

The miscellaneous section moved sympathetically Tata Iron Ordys. steadying to Rs. 23/10 with defds. unchanged at Rs. 285. Tata Hydros closed at Rs. 117/8xd. and Tata Powers improved by Rs. 40 to Rs. 490. Andhra Valleys advanced from Rs. 790 to Rs. 801/4xd. Alcocks rose slightly to Rs. 110. Bombay Burmah shares quietened further to Rs. 300, while Trams maintained the level of Rs. 111/9. Bombay Steams are quoted at Rs. 193/2. Bundi Cements improved to Rs. 14/10 and Indian Cements to Rs. 183/12. Katni Ordys. are quoted at Rs. 149/6 with Defds. at Rs. 602/8. Railway shares showed little or no change from last closing.

Imperial Banks (fully paid) improved to Rs. 992/8 with Contributories closing at Rs. 240/10. Bank of India shares eased slightly to Rs. 84/4, while those of the Central Bank kept steady at Rs. 14/14.

KOPRAN
ANTISEPTIC
TOOTH-PASTE

Here at last the most scientific tooth-paste composition This has been only possible through the most up-to-date knowledge of the dentifrices of the West and the empirical experience of India that has survived thousands of years.
Behind it stands the ingenuity of the eminent Indo-American Chemist, Dr. V. R. Kokatnur, M.Sc., Ph.D. formerly professor of dental chemistry, Minnesota University, U.S.A. and Dr. V. M. Desai, D.D.S. (Columbia U.S.A.) the well-known dental surgeon of Bombay.
This paste is skilfully compounded out of ingredients that clean the teeth, strengthen the gums, remove the film without injuring the inner lining and sterilize the mouth making it fresh and fragrant
In addition it contains the active principles of Babool which has gum-hardening and hemostatic properties known to millions of people in India. This property of Babool has not here-to-fore been utilised by any foreign or Indian tooth-paste manufacturers.
KOPRAN tooth-paste tube has a clip cap opening in place of the usual screw cap which insures against the loss of the screw cap and the consequent spoiling of the whole tube.
"KOPRAN" is the first Indian Tooth-Paste selling in America.
Ask your chemist for a tube to-day.
Manufactured by:—**Kopran Chemical Co., Ltd.,** Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Why allow FLATULENCE to victimise you?
this most distressing form of indigestion can be
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DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL POLICY

WHAT THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE HAS ACHIEVED

A Press communique issued by the Indian Branch of the I. L. O., Geneva, states:—

The annual report of the Director of the I.L.O. on the activities of the International Labour Organisation during the period 1931-1932 presented to the 16th session of the I.L. Conference which opened at Geneva on 12th April 1932 is just to hand. The report as usual furnishes a comprehensive and authoritative record of developments in the labour field and of notable features in the evolution of social policies and programme during the period under review and is, therefore, a most valuable document to all students of labour problems.

"The report is divided into four main sections: the first section deals with the results achieved in the sphere of ratifications of I. L. Conventions and the nature and extent of the difficulties encountered in this respect; the second deals with the main phases of the economic depression and its repercussions on the progress of labour legislation; the third deals with the action taken by the I.L.O. for combating the unemployment menace, particular attention being given to the efforts made by the I.L.O. for the furtherance of constructive action in such varied spheres as unemployment insurance, redistribution of work "placing" in unemployment, migration, public works, reduction of hours of work and a forward wages policy; the fourth deals with the far-sighted programmes envisaged by the I.L.O. for the initiation of a policy of economic planning, for harmonising industrial relationships and for the stimulation of international co-operation.

RATIFICATIONS.

The number of ratifications registered during the period 16-3-1931 to 1-2-1932 was 28, as against 38 in 1930 and 44 in 1929 the pace of ratification had thus apparently slowed down during the period under review, but the report directs attention to several extenuatinv factors: (1) the period covered by the report is not a full year; (2) though the number of ratifications communicated to the I.L.O. was only 28, during the same period the number of ratifications "authorised" increased from 26 to 55; and (3) certain special circumstances such as the stipulation in respect of certain Conventions by some countries of the condition of simultaneous ratification, have delayed ratifications that were expected for the more recent Conventions. The report points out as an encouraging feature that the proportion of ratification by extra-European countries was extraordinarily high during 1931, as out of the 28 ratifications obtained in the period, 17 came from European countries and 11 from extra-European countries (Chile 5; Australia 2; China, India, Japan and Liberia, 1). The report expresses particular satisfaction at the encouraging signs that are observable in the field of Asiatic Labour development and states: "Not only have China, India and Japan each communicated a ratification in 1931, but a mission sent from the I.L.O. during the year at the request of the Chinese Government helped to organise the factory inspection service for the enforcement of the code which was framed a year or two ago.... In India, the Whitley Commission has concluded its enquiry and published its report. It is significant that in the circular letter in which the Government of India has drawn the attention of Local Governments and Administrations to the recommendations of this Commission it emphasised, "inter alia", that "by her membership of the I.L.O. India is pledged to a policy of continuous progress".

COLLABORATION WITH NON-EUROPEAN STATES.

A valuable feature of the report is the particular attention that it gives, in view of the criticisms emanating from certain quarters, to evidences of the I.L.O.'s collaboration with non-European States which contribute nearly 40 per cent. of the I.L.O.'s revenue. The supporting testimony which the report marshals in this connection is convincing, including as it does the following definite instances, among others, of the I.L.O.'s efforts to meet the claims of non-European States; (1) efforts made to increase the membership of the Governing Body from 24 to 32 with the stipulation that 6 governments', 2 employers' and 2 workers' representatives should belong to non-European States; (2) the introduction of the principle that the chairmanship of the Governing Body should be settled in future by rotation and the adoption of an arrangement which guarantees that at least once in three years and occasionally once in two years the chairman should belong to a non-European State; (3) the admission by the I.L.O. that it is morally and administratively incumbent upon it to increase the proportion of its extra-European officials; (4) assurances by the I.L.O. that, subject to financial limitations, efforts will be made to send out more official missions to non-European countries and to recruit more non-European experts to I.L.O. committees.

"INCREASING REACTION."

The report points out that there are important psychological or political difficulties which hold back Member States from closer participation in the work of the I.L.O. In the final analysis, it is found that those difficulties are either caused or aggravated by the prevailing economic depression. A direct effect of the depression according to the report, is that it has caused a sort of instinctive, unreasoning reaction which has led States and nations to withdraw into themselves and to become sceptical as to the efficacy and utility of internationalism. From the penetrating analysis of the economic depression and of the serious maladjustments resulting therefrom contained in the report, the salient facts emerge that at the end of 1931 there were from 20 to 25 million persons totally unemployed in the principal industrial countries, and that 60 to 70 million persons were thus deprived of the means of existence arising from their own activity or that of those on whom they are dependant, that the economic index numbers regularly worked out by the I.L.O. also bear mute witness to the same phenomenon, namely, the development and aggravation of the depression, and that there has been a continuous falling off in foreign trade and production resulting in a marked contraction of the volume of international trade. Referring to the repercussions of these factors on the vital questions of the development of social policy and the progress of labour legislation the report affirms with satisfaction, that, in spite of the duration, magnitude, and persistence of adverse environmental conditions, the depression, while occasioning a general tightening in all directions and preventing notable expansions, has not caused any retrogression in social policy, and that in spite of unprecedented difficulties, labour legislation has been almost unshaken in all countries and that the principles of protection of the workers and social insurance have been reaffirmed.

COMBATING UNEMPLOYMENT

Though the I.L.O. has thus more than maintained its own in facing the challenge to forward action presented by the economic depression, according to the Report, it was in the more restricted sphere of combating the unemployment crisis that the Organisation had to strain its energies to the utmost extent. The I.L.O. had already in the previous year set machinery in motion for analysing the causes, both immediate and remote, of unemployment and for devising adequate remedies. During the period under review the I.L.O. pursued its forward policy in this direction and proceeded on the following constructive lines: (1) stimulation of unemployment insurance, it being recognised that those who are involuntarily unemployed have a right to livelihood and that the community cannot leave them to their fate (By the end of 1931 the figures rose to 35,800,000 compulsorily insured and 3,100,000 voluntarily insured persons); (2) redistribution of work, with a view to keep the maximum number of employees, in spite of diminution in the volume of work, by the adoption by employers of such methods as (a) the shortening of the working or the week to the limit of a forty-hour week, (b) periodical rotation of workers over a period of weeks, (c) abolition of overtime, except in specific cases of technical difficulties, seasonal requirements, etc., (d) reduction of hours of work of each worker, subject to technical, commercial and financial possibilities, even in undertakings which are working at normal capacity; (3) "placing" of unemployed workers through non-fee-charging employment agencies. (The report points out that it is to be hoped that in 1933 the adoption of a Draft Convention on the abolition of fee-charging employment agencies will remove the difficulties and dangers which they create for any systematic organisation of the labour market); (4) furthering schemes for international migration by helping to bring about labour treaties, by facilitating collective recruitment of workers, by promoting international agreements for the development of unoccupied territories, and by aiding the free movement of labour throughout the civilised world, and by combating in all possible ways narrow ideas of national sovereignty.

PLANNED ECONOMY.

Finally, the report discusses the fundamental question of economic reorganisation, with a view to restoring a balance between production and consumption. It stresses the growing interest of public opinion in the idea of a planned economy carried through by international co-operation and seeks to state the position of the I.L.O. towards this question, which is to indicate under what conditions and to what extent endeavours to promote a planned economy are necessary for the establishment of social justice, to assign their object and character to the steps which are taken in the direction of economic planning, and to draw attention to the urgent need of such steps for the realisation of its own programme, laid down in the Treaties of Peace, to which all Member States have solemnly subscribed. Action of this kind cannot, however, be carried to the fullest possible extent and the accredited representatives of social policy cannot, especially in a time of depression, exercise a decisive influence on the organisation of economic life unless their efforts are closely co-ordinated and directed towards a common objective. The report points out that the problem of industrial relations: direct relations between employers and workers, works councils, national economic councils, etc., at once assume in this connection a special significance.

WHAT SEPARATION WOULD COST.

Possible Economic Losses Of Ireland

LONDON, (By Mail).

There is a feeling in London that before the Dail meets on April 20 the Free State Government may have seen fit to modify their policy of abolishing the Oath of Allegiance.

After fuller appreciation of the consequences involved, there may not be the same enthusiasm for proceeding with the passing of an Act to separate the Free State from the Empire.

Economic and other sacrifices would be entailed which would make the price to be paid by the Irish people much heavier than they could possibly contemplate with equanimity.

The effect on Irish exports at once leaps to the mind. According to the Board of Trade returns, Britain last year imported the following goods from the Free State:

		£
Live cattle	738,967	12,048,496
*Eggs	508,512,840	2,269,568
Swine	478,941	2,212,612
*Butter, cwt.	381,028	2,111,488
Pork, cwt.	382,849	1,258,521
Sheep & lambs	561,165	1,186,106
Bacon, cwt.	296,841	1,155,183
*Poultry and game, cwt.	108,118	618,978
*Fresh fish cwt.	120,304	339,073
*Cured fish cwt.	31,730	33,001
Rabbits, cwt.	13,720	30,988
Total value		£23,273,014

*Imports now included in the British Tariff.

In the above list there are six classes of goods which have since been brought within the scope of the British tariff. The value of these imports last year was £4,12,096.

The Free State exports in these classes now enjoy the preference which is given to Empire produce. If the Free State were to be severed from the British Commonwealth of Nations this preference would automatically cease. The Free State imports would have to bear the duties to which produce from foreign countries is now subject.

DEAD GERMAN'S IRON CROSS

Returned To Family By British Soldier

BERLIN, (By Mail).

An Oberammergan family named Rutz has received from a former British soldier in London the Iron Cross and the note-book of Wilhelm Rutz. Rutz was killed during October, 1918, in one of the last battles of the Great War.

The soldier who took the Iron Cross and a note-book had tried vainly to discover the address of the dead man's relatives. Recently he learned that Anni Rutz, who played the part of the Virgin Mary in the 1930 Passion Play, was employed as a domestic servant in England. From her he learned the address of the dead soldier's relatives.

German Scientist finds a way to prevent tooth decay

Pebeco tooth paste is the discovery of a famous German scientist. It was made to meet the demand of doctors and dentists for a tooth paste that should not only clean and beautify the teeth but, far more important from the point of view of health, one that should effectively prevent decay and pyorrhoea.

Pebeco tooth paste contains an active salt that makes it quite different from other dentifrices. The strong, refreshing flavour is the sign of its unique efficiency.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Results of Intermediate Examination in Agriculture and B. Ag. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Exhibition of Swadeshi Mill and Gin Stores by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Sohrab House (First Floor) Hornby Road, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Improvement Trust Board, Corporation Hall, 4-10 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey, 4 p.m.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS vs. B. B. and C. I 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Customs vs. Kirkee United Bombay Gymkhana Grounds.

TUESDAY.

Rotary Club Meeting at Mongini's Ltd. at 1-30 p.m. when Rot. Pehram N. Karanjia will speak on "Ups and Downs of the Silk Industry."

Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society: Opening of the De Lisle Road, Maternity Home, B. D. D. Chawl, No. 31) by Lady Sykes, 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society, 16th Annual General Meeting Municipal Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-40 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Australia via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuthday the 19th inst.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDEN:—The Band of the 1st Bn. The G. I. P. Railway Regt. A. F. (I) will play a programme of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Garden, Malabar Hill to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m.

G.I.P.R. WORKERS' MASS MEETING

Under the auspices of the G. I.P. Railway Workers' Union a mass meeting of the railway workers will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. on the maidan opposite the G.I.P. Parel Station when Mr. Khedgikar, President of the Union and several other Union workers from Nagpur, Khandwa, Sholapur, Poona and Bhopal will speak on the resolution passed by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation regarding General Strike and the decision taken by the Union.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received from Messrs S. K. Haldar & Co., (22-1-1, Jeliatola Street, Beadon, St. P. O., Calcutta) a sample of "Pearl" self-inking stamp pad.

LUCKNOW MOTOR ACCIDENT

One Injured Dies In Hospital

LUCKNOW, April 16.

A serious motor accident occurred last night.

A car getting out of control ran over a footpath injuring two men and two women sleeping there.

One died in hospital and the condition of others is precarious. —A. P.

TWO PERSONS ARRESTED

For Distributing Leaflets

For distributing leaflets purporting to have been issued by the Congress two persons were arrested by the Princess Street Police on Sunday morning.

The arrested men will be charged before a magistrate on Monday.

Ahmednagar's Toll Of "National Week"

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, April 16.

In the "National Week", 30 persons were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment here, two for distributing "Congress Bulletins" and the rest for picketing.

Five "dictators" from the 43rd to 47th and two ladies were arrested and sentenced on "Mahila Day" for picketing foreign bangles shops. On the same day a women's meeting was held and two processions were taken out through the important streets of the town.

On the 13th instant ("Jallianwalla Baugh Day") eight volunteers were arrested for picketing foreign cloth, drugs and petrol shops.

"Buy Indian League" Procession At Ahmednagar

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, April 16.

The "Buy Indian League" established on the 6th instant under the presidency of Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, has commenced its work yesterday when a huge procession was taken out through the chief streets of the city.

Swadeshi goods were exhibited in a motor-car at the head of the procession.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS DRAW WITH B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

Both Semi-Finals In Aga Khan Hockey Down For Decision To-day

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The first semi-final in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was played to-day between the Calcutta Customs and the B. B. and C. I. Rly. and resulted in a draw, each side scoring twice. It was not a fast game but it did not lack for excitement. Fortune swayed from side to side the Railway team were the first to score. But the Customs scored the two next and just when it looked like being all over with the Railway Willis pulled the game out of the fire with only a couple of minutes to go. It was a day out for Leach the Railway goalie and then clever inside-left, Willis. Leach stood his post like a rock, making no fewer than six fine saves. Over and over again he was placed in the unenviable position of holding the scales for his team and he came out of the ordeal with flying colours. Willis was a really dangerous forward. He scored both his side's goals on his own. He had a very lean support from the other forwards who continually failed to keep their positions. Muller disappointed, trying to go through the enemy line on his own again and again. He plays rather too much to the gallery. Sullivan was not given much 'rope' and was never dangerous. The Railway must be considered rather lucky to have drawn in view of the total lack of combination among their forwards.

CALCUTTA FORWARDS.

The Calcutta side showed keener combination. Their forwards were a dangerous line and had many more opportunities than the Railway. Over and over again did they find themselves within shooting range with only Leach standing between them and the goal. Seaman their left-wing covered the ground very rapidly while Asad Ali and Deefholts worked hard and could always be depended upon when there was "shooting" to be done. Their half-backs fed the forwards well, Shaukat Ali being conspicuous at centre.

The Customs opened confidently and the Railway defence was under a continuous pressure. Leach saved in the 5th minute and then again tyo minutes later. The Railway goal continued to be in danger except for a spasmodic rush now by Willis, now by Muller. In the 15th minute Leach made another fine save from a shot by Deefholts. A minute later he once again saved his side. Then Willis shot forth and easily beat the Customs goalie by a clever "scoop". Five minutes later Asad Ali netted the equaliser. At the interval they were one all.

SWINGING FROM END TO END.

After the "breather" the game swung from end to end. In the 10th minute Leach made a magnificent save just getting his had to a hard rising shot by Deefholts. Two minutes later the same player scored from a long "corner" with a beautiful shot. The Customs should have scored again in the 20th minute. Seaman within three yards of the goal instead of "scooping" the ball preferred to go all out and changed straight at the goalie who stood his post to add yet another fine save to the many that were already to his credit Then just as everything looked over for the day Sullivan dashed and a beautiful "centre" from the Wing saw Williers equalise after Muller had missed.

In the second quarter of the extra time Jardine in the Customs goal saved his side giving away a short "corner" which came to nothing.

Line-ups:—

B. B. and C. I.:—Leach: Carr, Kelly; Page, Siqueira, Ruben; Sullivan, Mullan, Muller, Wills, Gonsalves.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS: —Jardine; Moshin, Breadish; Neil, Shaukat Ali, Davis; Vears, Henderson, Deefholts, Asad Ali, Seaman.

B. B. and C. I. Rly. 2 Goals.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS 2 Goals.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4 P. M. B. B. and C. I. Railway vs. Calcutta Customs (Replay).

5-30 P. M. Bombay Customs vs. Kirkee United.

DETAILS OF CUMBALLA HILL BUS SMASH

Police Believe Driver Is Not To Blame

Further inquiries made in regard to the serious motor bus smash which occurred on the Cumballa Hill Road, Bombay, on Saturday evening, reveal that the number of persons injured in the accident is five. Inspector Forster of the Gamdevi Police Station is making investigations in the case.

DETAILS OF ACCIDENT.

The following are the full details of the accident:—

At about 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, it appears, a 28-seater charabanc No. Bom. 1298 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company was carrying passeengers from Beach Candy to Flora Fountain. Usually motor buses of smaller capacity are being run on this route but in anticipation of heavy passenger traffic on account of a holiday, this particular charabanc capable of accommodating 28 persons, was provided for service. The charabanc reached the Kemp's Corner and was gliding down the steep slope of the Cumballa Hill Road when the accident occurred.

DRIVER NOT TO BLAME.

The police have no reason to believe that the driver of the Charabanc was driving in a rash or negligent manner. He was on the proper side of the road and was driving at a moderate speed. When the charabanc reached the middle of the slope near the Patel House, the right front tyre of the vehicle burst with a loud report, with the result that the van took a swerve to the right side of the road and skidded several yards downwards. With a view to control the car the driver attempted to pull the breaks but to no purpose.

BOTH DRIVERS INJURED.

The charabanc skidded and dashed right into another motor bus No. Bom. 1231 coming from the opposite direction and going towards the Kemp's Corner from the Gowalia Tank. The impact was so sudden and forcible that the passengers in both the vans including some ladies and children were violently thrown off their seats. The drivers of both the cars sustained injuries and had to be removed to the hospital for treatment. Their names are: Krishna Vishnu, driver of motor bus No. 1298 and Mohomedkhan Akbarkhan, driver of car No. 1231.

A Parsi lady and two other passengers were also slightly injured but they were treated on the spot.

VEHICLE DAMAGED.

Both the vehicles suffered considerable damage and the window panes of the buses were smashed. The horn of one of the vans lay broken on the road and the place was strewn with broken window panes. The head-lights, the radiators, and the windowscreens of the vehicles were also crushed due to the impact. The driver's seat and the steering wheel were also damaged.

The accident brought Mr. Mahalaxmiwalla of the Tramway Company on the scene. A break-down van was sent for to separate the two vans which had run into each other and had been jammed.

Inspetor Forster and Sergeant Finnan of the Gamdevi Police Station arrived on the scene immediately and are conducting investigations.

AKOLA'S 9th LADY "DICTATOR" JAILED

Illicit Salt Convictions In "National Week"

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, April 16.

On the 13th instant, being the last day of the "National Week", a complete hartal was observed here. On the evening a procession marched through the important streets and at night a meeting was held on the Tilak maidan.

Salt was manufactured at the meeting and the "Dictator" who presided was arrested at the end of the meeting. Two more local workers and a student of the local Tilak National School were also arrested for manufacturing illicit salt.

The ninth lady dictator of Akola District has been sentenced to four months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 150 under Section 17 (1) of the C. L. A. Act.

EGYPTIAN AIR COMMODORE RESIGNS

Sequel To Disagreement With War Office

LONDON, April 17.

Cairo.—Aeroplanes that did not fly has led to the resignation of Egyptian Director General of Military Aviation, Lewa Board Pasha (Air-Commodore A. G. Board) who came into disagreement with the Egyptian War Office concerning the despatch from London of five Gipsy Moth machines intended for Egyptian Air Force. The Ministry who were apparently not informed that machines would be sent by steamer wanted them flown.

The machines which are now transhipped at Gibraltar will be returning to London from where presumably they will be flown as desired.—Reuter's Special.

YOUNG LIBERALS' REVOLT

"Our Leaders Have Let Us Down"

An uncompromising defence of Free Trade, strong criticism of Mr. Lloyd George, and a resolution calling on Liberal Ministers to withdraw from the Government were features of the conference of the National League of Young Liberals, at Bradford.

Mr. Elliot Dodds, the newly-elected president, declared: "Our leaders have let us down. The young people of Liberalism are those who have stood four square for Free Trade. Many of our senior leaders have gone in for the process of slimming as regards their Free Trade convictions. We are not ashamed. We are committing ourselves to a great new campaign for Free Trade."

One delegate said: "It is no use Mr. Lloyd George posing as a virgin Free Trader when he introduced Safeguarding."

A woman delegate said that she regarded Mr. Lloyd George as a "liability inside the party and a danger outside it."

A resolution deploring the Imports Duties Act, condemning the Wheat Quota Bill, and regretting that Liberal Ministers did not resign from the Government when it became apparent that a general tariff was to be introduced, and calling on them to resign, was carried.

REFUSING TO AID POLICE?

Conviction Of Banker Set Aside On Appeal

MADRAS, April 16.

A Kovvur message says that the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kovvur, has set aside the conviction and sentence of six months' simple imprisonment and the fine of Rs. 200 imposed on a banker, by the Sub-Magistrate of Bhimawaram for alleged refusal to aid the police in apprehending a person who was wanted by the police for an offence under Section 3 of Ordinance Three though the latter was present in the appellant's premises

PICKETING CONVICTION.

A Tenali report says that the President of the Local Panchayat Union was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine in default to three weeks' further simple imprisonment under the Picketing Ordinance.—A.P.

LOW BIDDING FOR ABHYANKAR'S CAR

Auction Withdrawn For Second Time

NAGPUR, April 16.

The motor car belonging to Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, Bar-at-Law, which was seized for the realisation of the fine imposed on him was put up for auction to-day. There was only one bid of Rs. 600 but as this figure was considered too low the auction was abandoned for the time.

It may be mentioned that this is the second time this particular car has been withdrawn from auction for lack of bidders.—A.P.

200 Arrested For Civil Disobedience In Ajmer

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, April 16.

The 23rd "Dictator" of the Provincial Congress Committee, along with another worker, was arrested yesterday while addressing the public and distributing leaflets about the Congress programme in the Purani Mandi. Two more workers were also arrested on the same day in the evening.

The total number of arrests up till now after the inauguration of the Civil Disobedience Movement in this Province is 200, out of which about 160 persons have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

INDIAN HOCKEY FEDERATION

President's Appeal For Olympic Tour Fund

The President of the Indian Hockey Federation, Simla, writes:—

After the most strenuous efforts the Indian Hockey Federation has been able to collect enough funds to enable it to undertake the responsibility of sending an Indian team to Los Angeles to defend India's title as the world's champions in Hockey. To finance the tour the Federation have been compelled to make arrangements to borrow Rs. 7,500. The Federation has decided to undertake at once the task of raising money to repay this loan and I hereby make a final appeal for donations to the Olympic Tour Fund.

Contributions should be sent to me if they will reach me at Simla before the 15th of next month. Small contributions may be sent in stamps. Every contribution will be asknowledged. After the 15th May contributions should be sent to Mr. A. McCready, Vice-President and Honorary Treasurer, Indian Hockey Federation, Customs House, Calcutta.

MR. CHANDAVARKAR FETED BY HIS COMMUNITY

Says More Unique Distinction Goes To His Wife

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Mayor of Bombay, was the recipient of congratulations from a large gathering of the members of his community at a dinner given in his honour on Sunday evening, at the residence of Mr. H. Shankar Rao, lately Deputy Controller of Currency in Bombay and President of the Kanara Saraswat Association. Among those present were Mr. Justice Patkar and Mrs. Patkar, Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Sarur, Mr. D. G. Dalvie and Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Dalvie, awd Mr. N. S. Konsik. A silver vase was presented to the Mayor as a souvenir.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR.

In making the presentation Mr. Shankar Rao paid a tribute to the great driving force coupled with a high order of intellectual energy with which Mr. Chandavarkar was endowed. Above all Mr. Chandavarkar's outstanding characteristic was the courage of his convictions which had made his career so successful.

WHERE HE SCORES OVER HIS PREDECESSOR.

The Mayor in thanking the gathering said all that he had been able to achieve was entirely the result of the great kindness and encouragement which he had received not only from the members of his community but all who had held his father the late Sir Narayan Chandavarkar in esteem.

Mrs. Chandavarkar he said, had a more unique distinction than himself in as much as she was the first Mayoress of Bombay, his own predecessor in that office being unfortunately a widower.

"NATIONAL WEEK'S" TOLL IN AJMER

22nd "Dictator" And Nine Volunteers Arrested

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, April 15.

Four arrests were made on Wednesday in connection with the "National Week" celebrations. As was the last day of the "National Week" a flag salutation ceremony was performed at the Madar Gate.

The 22nd "Dictator" of the Provincial Congress Committee and the late manager of the Sasta Sahitya Press after performing the celemony delivered a speech exhorting the audience to use only Swadeshi goods. He was arrested along with other three volunteers on the spot. All of them were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment on the same day and were placed in C Class.

The total arrests in Ajmer in connection with the celebration of the "National Week" were 10.

Plight Of "C" Class Politicals

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, April 15.

The first batch of ten civil resisters were released on the 12th inst. from the local Central Jail after expiry of their three months' term of imprisonment.

From the statements submitted by them it appears that C Class political prisoners confined in the local Central Jail are treated like ordinary felons and that not only bad and unhygienic food is supplied to them but they are not even provided with sufficient water and clothes. Often their interviews are withheld without assigning any reasons.

As a protest against these grievances many of these prisoners had to go on hunger-strike for several days.

BAKR-ID AT LAHORE

LAHORE, April 17.

Bakr-id passed off peacefully in Lahore. Muslims in thousands gathered this morning in the Municipal garden outside Mochi gate and also in the Shahi Masjid to offer prayers, after which they were seen moving about the bazaars attired in gay clothes.

In view of the recent Hindu-Muslim riot, special police arrangements were made since last evening, police constables being posted in every Hindu and Mohammedan mohalla. Cinemas and picture houses were thronged with Muslims.—A. P.

Mysterious Death Of Hack Victoria Driver

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Jamal Rawji, a Victoria driver, aged 55, was found lying dead on Duncan Road with his Victoria standing nearby to-day at 1-30 a. m.

No external marks of injuries on his person were noticed. It appears that he had vomitted in his victoria before death.

IS SURCHARGE ON ELECTRICITY LEGAL?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In "the Times of India" of the 15th instant there is a rejoinder to my letter of the 8th, may I therefore request the courtesy of some more of your valuable space to deal with the views of "Legal" who would have us believe that a Provincial Government is justified in an encroachment upon the domain of the Central Government simply by steering some formalities through the local council. He says that the surcharge has since been approved by the Governor-General-in-Council but ignores the fact that the Governor-General's powers are limited by section 37 of the I. E. Act "to authorise and regulate" certain specified fees and no more, until some future amendment act of the Legislative Assembly might extend the Governor-General's powers to other matters.

ANNUAL INSPECTION FEES.

Rule 4 merely bestows a right of entry and facilities for inspection and as to Rule 5, let us refer to Bombay Government order No. 940 of 3-4-1928, "Scale of Fees A." For any inspection, examination or test in pursuance of Rules 51 to 57". These rules concern installations of "medium" and "high" pressure and "high" of the lot, only Rule 55 requires that a "high" pressure installation "shall not be brought into use until it has been inspected by an Electric Inspector." This is the only case in which the inspection of an Electric Inspector is expressly called for and it is more than clear that that inspection is to occur when a high pressure installation is about to be brought into operation; not annually.

With all the other Rules (51-54, 56-57) the owner of the installation must comply with certain requirements and the supply Company must not supply until they are complied with; the Electric Inspector being simply notified. Occasionally a difference of opinion arises between the owner and the supply Company as to the exact meaning of one or other of these Rules, which may be referred to an Electric Inspector and in such an event alone may such Inspector be said to "Render a service under the I. E. Rules" and collect his fees under Rule 6. At all other times he would be doing the job that he is kept for.

CONTRACTORS AND WIREMEN.

The licensing of motor drivers and plumbers is no criterion to justify this being the only Local Government to single out contractors and wiremen for annual fees. The motor Driver plies in the streets where he can cause considerable havoc to the public and the plumber plies a trade that enables him to coutuminate the whole City's water supply, but what public harm can electricians do?

However, Rule 40-A., of the I. E. Rules (which was anticipated by the Local Government by exactly four years) does authorise the livensing of contractors and wiremen but omits the sanction of any fees for such licensing; (which again is quite in conformity with the limited fees authorisable by the Governor-General under section No. 37); so the fees for licensing such people are not legal so long as the Indian Electricity Act remains a Central enactment and does not expressly authorise Local Governments to levy such fees.—Yours, etc.,

L. H. B. SANDWELL.

LIONEL BARRYMORE and KAY FRANCIS in "GUILTY HANDS"

CITIZENS of BOMBAY

Come and See The Man Who Said:—

"I CAN COMMIT MURDER and NOT BE CAUGHT!"

LIONEL BARRYMORE

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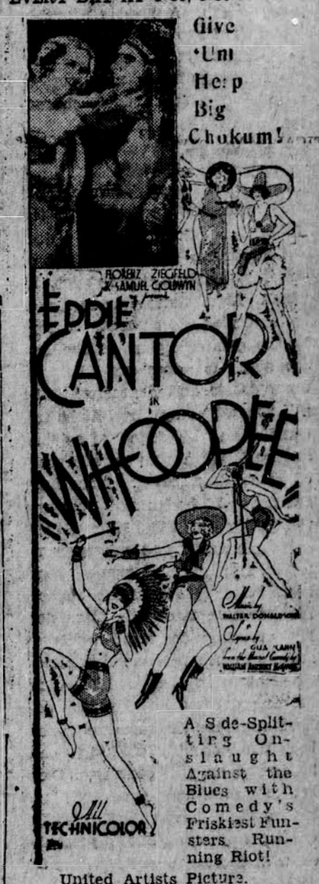

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1932.

SANKEY SEES RED

When Mr. MacDonald entered the Tory fold, it was bruited about that Lord Sankey would resign his post as he could not see eye to eye with the new party. It was stated that his main anxiety was to complete the task he had undertaken of giving a new constitution to India and once that task was completed he would resign from the Cabinet. Doubts as to Lord Sankey's attitude are now set at rest on reading the summary of his cold-blooded contribution to the "News Letter" the new organ of the Nationalist Labour Party, in which he justifies the policy of the "Big Stick" which now obtains in India.

LET HIM COME AND SEE.

His plea is that revolutionary violence has forced the Government to meet it with "adequate weapons and such policy is pursued with caution and moderation." Lord Sankey is merely repeating what has been said so many times by Sir Samuel Hoare and the Viceroy in justification of the policy they have inaugurated in India. But if he is really anxious to find out the truth for himself, whether the policy has been pursued with "caution or moderation" he cannot do it from a distance of over six thousand miles, but must come to India and see things for himself. The facts are far from what Lord Sankey has misrepresented in his party organ. A Lord Chancellor —less than any one—has no right to pervert facts and then use them as arguments in support of a policy of a questionable character.

WE KNOW IT.

India is well aware that the present policy of the National Government does not materially differ from that of the last Labour Government, of which Lord Sankey was also a distinguished ornament, except in the greater rigour of the Ordinances. It does not help to use epithets and characterise the attitude taken up by Mahatma Gandhi and his followers as "insolence." We should have expected something better from Lord Sankey. If he cannot support the policy of the "Big Stick" without resorting to misrepresentation and abuse it would have been better to preserve silence. His intrusion into the discussion has certainly destroyed whatever respect he might have commanded hitherto in India. If he and his friends in the Cabinet believe that the constitution which they are "steadily drafting" can be forced on this country, they are labouring under a delusion. It would have had little chance anyway but presented with insults it will have none.

ASK THE LIBERALS.

From the lengthy correspondence between the Western Indian Liberal Association and Lord Willingdon, Lord Sankey could convince himself, of the inaccuracy of his assertion. During the discussions at the Round Table Conference Lord Sankey had no greater admirers than the Liberals with whom he was working in perfect accord. These very men have now severely condemned the policy of the "Big Stick" which is being applied, according to Lord Sankey, with "caution and moderation." The greatest delusion of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy is that there will be or can be any possibility of the kind of constitution which they propose to offer India being acceptable to any but the smallest section of people in the country. The country as a whole will reject it.

MACDONALD'S DILEMMA.

Lord Sankey refers glibly to the communal difficulty and says that a solution of it is an essential preliminary condition to the final framing of a constitution. Everybody knows this, but what are Lord Sankey and his colleagues going to do about it? Lord Sankey knows that the Prime Minister is on the horns of a dilemma. He has undertaken, he has pledged himself, to impose a solution on the country but how can he do it? If he fails to satisfy the communalist Muslims the Government will be faced by the fulfilment of their threat of direct action. If he does satisfy them the Government will be faced, on the other hand, with the bitter antagonism and opposition of the whole of nationalist opinion in India.

NEVER, NEVER, NEVER!

It will require something more than the genius of a Sankey to find a way out of this impasse for the Prime Minister. But, at least, he would do better to devote himself wholeheartedly and single-mindedly to this task and leave the exacerbation of Indian opinion to the Die-hards on the Back Benches. Instead of this he comes charging into the arena like a bull who has seen a red rag. The reason, of course, is obvious, foolish and futile as his conduct seems. He has evidently been told by the Tories who dominate the Cabinet that either he must be with them or against them, and persuaded to believe, like Lord Morley with his "Settled Fact" that if India is presented with a united front and an uncompromising adherence to the policy of the "Big Stick" she will succumb to the inevitability of the Ordinances and the realisation that she will get no more in the way of constitutional reform than the Cabinet chooses to give her. Lord Morley lived to see his policy reversed and his "Settled Fact" unsettled. Lord Sankey will come to realise, perhaps, in a lesser period that the "Big Stick" has never yet brought pacification to any country and that constitutions which are designed to perpetuate domination will never be acceptable to a people who are bent on attaining political freedom.

Prohibition Propaganda

The Report on the administration of the Excise Department of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1930-31 bears striking testimony to the success of the prohibition campaign of that memorable year. It furnishes facts and figures which cannot be explained away and whose import is unmistakable. As it shows in some detail to what extent and in what way the campaign succeeded and wherein it failed or met with doubtful success, it should prove a valuable guide for the future.

LOWEST FOR TEN YEARS.

The essential facts in the reports may be stated briefly as follows. The consumption of country spirit in the Presidency including Sind, during the year under report was 10,33,000 proof gallons, as against 13,97,000 proof gallons in 1929-30, and 14,18,000, the average for five years from 1925-26. There was also a sharp decline in the consumption of toddy from 1,24,86,000 gallons in 1929-30 to 78,01,000 gallons in the year under review. The sales of opium too showed a welcome decrease from 26,200 seers to 22,700 seers. But there was an unfortunate increase in the consumption of beer, a fact which should open the eyes of prohibition workers to the danger of over-concentration on country liquor and toddy. The net Excise revenue decreased by over a crore from Rs. 366 lakhs to Rs. 263 lakhs and was the lowest during the past 10 years.

INCONSISTENT.

The decline in the consumption of liquor and in the liquor revenue is obviously due to a considerable extent to the prohibition campaign carried on by the Congress. The Report does not deny the efficacy of the prohibition campaign but misrepresents it as having been sheer "intimidation of customers and licencees." It also ascribes the decline in the consumption of liquor to an undue extent to economic depression and illicit distillation. If the Report were right in this, there should have been a corresponding increase in the number of offences of illicit distillation; but as a matter of fact, such offences declined from 3291 to 2945.

OBJECTIONABLE PROPAGANDA

The Excise Commissioner Mr. J. P. Brandon, continues to be unrepentant in his propaganda for toddy. He repeats his plea that toddy is "believed to be healthy and nourishing", that "some even regard it as a specific against malaria." Liquor addicts always praise their pet drinks and ascribe to them medicinal virtues if only to justify their habit. But it is extremely objectionable when responsible officials descend to the level of liquor advertisers. The argument that "deprivation of toddy tends to drive the poorer classes to the much stronger and dearer liquors," is about as sensible as to suggest that the drinking of whisky should be freely encouraged lest people should resort to methylated spirit.

DOPE FOR BABIES.

Most welcome is the fall in the consumption of opium, particularly because the Government, while consenting to abolish the export of opium to foreign countries, except for medical requirements, are not prepared to abolish its use here likewise. It is, perhaps, no use reasoning with Government on this score. But public propaganda must be specially directed against the use of this poison, if only for the sake of lakhs of poor babies doped with it by ignorant mothers, who are often misled by the thought that, if opium were really a terrible poison, its sale would not have been permitted by the benign Government. Mr. Brandon carries his argument of extenuating a lesser vice as a safeguard against a greater one to an outrageous length when he says: "The facility for obtaining the less harmful indigenous drugs of Asia, viz., opium, ganja and charas, is, I consider, the real safeguard against India becoming overrun with the deadly drugs, cocaine and heroin, and therefore the restrictions upon the former should not be made too severe." It is to be hoped that there are no other drugs more dangerous than cocaine and heroin, or this man might conceivably recommend the comparatively free sale of cocaine and heroin as a safeguard against the consumption of more terrible poisons. It is evident that, for some time to come the people of India will have to depend upon their own propaganda without any legislative aid to save themselves from the ravages of liquor and drugs. But their success against the odds will be a lesson to the whole world.

THE TORY FETICH

There have been a series of denials from official quarters that there was any confidential correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi and Sir Samuel Hoare to bring to an end the present impasse in India. Nobody has taken any serious notice of the canard, since the Government had banned the annual session of the Congress at Delhi. But all the same the authorities need not have issued a number of disclaimers that the Secretary of State for India had entered into correspondence with the Mahatma. It may be that Sir Samuel feels the position of his Government to be extremely strong, as he keeps up the hallucination that the bottom has been knocked out of the whole Congress movement in India, except of course in Bombay which will be subjugated in course of time. It would have reflected great credit on Sir Samuel if he had entered into negotiations with Gandhiji and proved to the world that he is a strong man able to over-rule his bureaucratic advisers and assert his own will. But that is not to be, for prestige is the fetich of politicians like Sir Samuel Hoare.

IMPLEMENTING THE "SWADESHI" SPIRIT

What Co-ordinated Effort Can Achieve In Industrial Regeneration

(By "ONLOOKER")

II *

If the scheme for co-ordination between capital and labour and between the propagandist and the manufacturer of "Swadeshi" articles, mentioned in the previous portion of this article, is worked out for all kinds of goods, it will be of great use in finding out what India's resources are in the way of increasing her productive capacity and will give a reliable clue as to what industries are now satisfactorily established and which are lagging behind and need protection. It will also show what industries need to be started to supply India's full demand.

ROPING IN THE EXPERTS

As England has seen the necessity of linking designers, workers, industrialists, distributors and publicity experts together, in the 'big push' to develop her industries, so also must India adopt similar tactics. India has expert designers in such an artist as Rahman Chugntai of Lahore, for instance, who is very expert in design work. There are many such, and also a large numbers of young women amateurs who so far have only shown their skill when chalking or laying out ground patterns (Rangoli) as festival decorations.

WANTED EFFICIENT PUBLICITY

There are a large number of merchants, capable, keen and patriotic to be found everywhere, who will be only too glad to help. All the big Indian industrialists also are only too anxious for India to be self-supporting, and, even if only in their own interests, are quite ready to be called on to give the weight of their experience and the power of their finances to any truly progressive industrial solution of the problem. Indian workers are proving themselves clever at picking up new ideas and there is no lack for numbers. What is most needed is co-ordination and efficient publicity. Advertising ability has had no chance to express itself, but it can quickly be developed. It only needs brains of the right sort, a keen eye on the up-to-date methods followed by progressive countries, and sufficient practice.

IS INDIA READY?

It is not necessary that India should merely take to copying the West in the kinds of goods in which she will be specialising. Let India be unique in output, and the whole world, as well as her own people, will be very eager to be her customers. Her printed goods, from what we see now, can easily become world-famous. Her fine textile fabrics from Dacca, South India and elsewhere, are too well-known for quality to need special mention. Her silken tissues and brocades from Benares, and from Hyderabad State, her silk cloths of Bengal, Mysore, Surat etc. can scarcely be equalled. Her carpets, durries, and woven fibre mats, are all satisfactory in quality. We know how she excels in embroidered Kashmere goods, carved wood-work, and skilled metal work for all of which there is a universal demand. But is India ready to make a real effort?

A FIVE YEAR PLAN POSSIBLE

Some of those who seek to improve India's industrial conditions watch keenly the efforts of Russia in bringing about its industrial regeneration. They are wondering if a Five-Year Plan, suitably adopted to the Indian temperament and conditions, could be worked here. A modified form of the Five-Year Plan is quite possible and could be easily worked. A call could be made to the nation to "Buy Indian Goods" wherever possible, to subscribe capital to industries guaranteed safe by a Central Board of people's leaders and financers. Public help could be enlisted to help along enterprises in various ways.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS

The better classes should be persuaded to send their youth of both sexes in larger numbers abroad to gain business experience, to be utilised in India's industrial welfare. If a call was made to the masses for capital to help such a national enterprise, if properly organised, it would be sure to meet with a very wide response. (We already have seen, during the last few years, great sacrifices of wealth and goods to help national causes.) Given all this and more, fully backed by Government support, under the patronage of the Indian Princes (who now spend so much of their wealth abroad) and with a strong tariff wall, there is nothing to stop India, like other leading countries, from having a great industrial future and with a world market for her finished, as well as her raw, products.

*The previous article appeared on the 16th instant.

Notes of the Day

Is the Oath Sacrosanct?

In a plaintive letter to the "Times" Lord Salisbury says with regard to the Irish revolt against the Oath of Allegiance: "Unless the Crown and allegiance to the Crown are sacrosanct, what is left of the constitutional structure of the Empire? Now, the term British Commonwealth has already become established and is more popular among the Dominions than the term British Empire. Secondly, what is really sacrosanct or essential to the continuance of the Commonwealth apart from conventional symbolism, is allegiance to the Commonwealth constitution. If so, will not a declaration of allegiance to the constitution be more appropriate and less open to objection than the present Oath? It is significant in this connection that certain Independent Labour Members of Parliament are understood to be about to introduce a Bill to make the Oath of Allegiance optional in the British Parliament. It is stated that the Bill is meant to abolish "compulsory perjury and relieve the conscience of Republicans." It will be interesting to watch how Parliament will react to the Bill.

Preference By Bargaining.

Mr. Baldwin has given a certificate to the Indian delegation to Ottawa of whose ability to stand up for India many in this country have their own doubts. There can be no question of Imperial Preference for India and each question will have to be dealt with on its own merits. We have already pointed out that it will be suicidal for India to agree to a policy of preferential treatment to Empire goods merely on account of doubtful sentiment. Neither the Dominions nor the Colonies are large buyers of Indian products, and the commercial relations between the two can only be adjusted after bargaining with each other. At any rate it is too early for India to tie her hands in this important matter, so long as she has no real independence to order such questions according to her wishes and interests.

A Mangalore Protest

Some leading citizens of Mangalore in South Canara District, including an M.L.C., an ex-M.L.C., and a Municipal Councillor have addressed a letter to the District Magistrate bearing witness to an incident in which the local police mercilessly belaboured two peaceful picketers and saying: "Not even mad dogs would be beaten as these picketers were beaten before our eyes." "One of the picketers was a professor in a local college and the other a young boy; and the signatories to the letter state that there was no crowd at all near the picketers.

Punishment

They state further: "The constables, about four in number, began to beat the picketers with their canes using all force. The sound of beating could be heard even from the Cosmopolitan Club which is about 75 yards away. Not less than twenty cuts were given to each picketer. After a few cuts the picketers fell down and could not stand on their legs on account of the severe beating. Even though they had fallen, they were still beaten." It is difficult to write with restraint about excesses of this kind. The story is vouched for by a number of respectable people and cannot be ignored by the authorities.

"PREPARED TO RECEIVE DEPUTATION"

Victoria Mills Manager's Appeal To Employees

The Manager, Victoria Mills, Ltd., has issued the following statement.

"The weavers of the Victoria Mill Ltd., who are on strike for the present, are hereby informed that we as well as the Managing Agents have absolutely no desire to see that your work should stop and that either party should suffer thereby, due to any misunderstanding regarding wages or any other matter, we are prepared most heartily to receive any deputation from amongst our own workers to discuss the ways and means to come to an amicable and honourable settlement. The weavers should, therefore, resume work as from Monday the 18th instant as usual.

Inspite of all this, if the strikers fail to resume their work, we shall be compelled to declare lock-out of the whole mills, much against our desire."

(Continued from Column 7.)

tion will extend from the north-west entrance to the Straits of Malacca to Cape Comorin, including Ceylon, and from Cape Comorin to Aden including Maldive and Laccadive Islands and the Persian Gulf."

Its awfully generous of them don't you think, to have handed over the whole Persian Gulf to India?

* * *

We hope the ships of the R. I. M. will be careful to keep strictly within these waters in future so as their officers wont get a nasty jar in their juniority or seniority, or whatever it may be.

* * *

It might be awkyard sometimes to be suddenly reverted from the "same rank but immediately after" to mere "junior rank" and for the sake of the prestige of India such sudden drops into inferiority should be avoided as far as possible.

Tipsy-Cake

Some more light has been thrown on the Ottawa Conference by Mr. Baldwin, who hopes that it will inaugurate a new era of economic reciprocity between India and the United Kingdom and the Dominions. We feel quite sure that his hope will be fulfilled because the arrangements for its fulfilment are already cut and dried by Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues.

* * * *

The arrangements contemplated, says the Tory leader further, will be founded on mutual economic benefits and will be the result of free negotiations and voluntary acceptance by both sides. We are a bit intrigued by this limitation of the conference to two sides. Is it India on one side and the rest of the Empire on the other?

* * *

Of course, we know India's acceptance of whatever has been ordained will be quite voluntary. Is the Indian delegation not "well-balanced", as Mr. Baldwin says?

* * * *

You need not fear they will lose their balance. Sir George Rainy will just bow gracefully, as soon as the arrangements are all settled, and agree to everything on our behalf.

* * * *

That is what is known as "free negotiation" and "voluntary acceptance" where India is concerned. You don't know what instructions the Rainy troupe are taking with them to Ottawa, even the Legislative Assembly doesn't know. But when its all over you'll be told what it is you have voluntarily accepted. A bit shameless, perhaps. But its all "in the interests of India."

* * *

"Contrary to the fears entertained in certain quarters, it is most unlikely that the next meeting of the R. T. C. Consultative Committee will be postponed. The Committee is due to reassemble in Simla on May 1."

Thus Bori Bunder's Weekly, published yesterday. The postponement of the meeting of the Committee to May 23rd was announced in Bori Bunder's daily three days previously

* * *

We note that Mr. C. F. Andrews has once more "explained the new position in South Africa" and the result is that it is "not much better than the old." At the same time, he points out that if there have been losses there have also been "clear gains" and in regard to the new Bill, if the Minister of the Interrior is friendly all will be well, but if he is hostile it wont.

* * *

We are inclined ourselves to think that if things don't remain the same as they were before there will be a change, and we would even go further and suggest that if that change is not for the better, it is extremely likely to be for the worse.

* * *

Another great stride forward towards nation-status has been made by India. That is to say India has not exactly made the stride herself. It has been made for her by the generous action of the British Admiralty.

* * *

Hitherto officers of the Royal Indian Marine have ranked "junior to officers of the Navy, Army and Air Force of the same or corresponding rank, irrespective of seniority" whether in their own—that is to say Indian—waters or not. Now a great change is to take place. A very impressive change!

* * *

From July 1st, says the announcement of the British Admiralty, who rule in these matters because Britannia still rules the waves, despite the croakings of Die-hards,

"In Indian waters and territories bounded by them, for ceremonial purposes only, such officers will rank with but immediately after officers of the Navy, Army and Air Office as are of the same or corresponding rank and seniority."

* * * *

We hope you understand the importance and implications of the change. Perhaps we had better repeat it. Formerly the R. I. M. officers ranked junior but now they will "rank with but immediately after" the officers of other services. Do you understand it now. It's a wonderful lift-up, 's not it?

* * *

In case there should be any doubt about what are Indian waters the British Admiralty, whose job it is to partition the seas among the nations, tells you that.

"Indian waters in this connec-

(Continued in Column 6.)

"SIX MONTHS OF ORDINANCE WILL LEAVE NOTHING FOR RULE OF LAW"

EX-LAW MEMBER APPEALS TO GOVT. TO TRY CONCILIATORY METHODS

The following is the text of the article contributed to "The Manchester Guardian," by Mr. T. R. Venketrama Sastri, ex-Law Member, Madras, a cable summary of which sent by Reuter appeared in these columns:

The Indian Liberal is not a partisan. In regard to some matters he agrees with the Government. In others, he agrees with the Congress. Necessarily, therefore, he has disagreements with both. For that very reason he is no favourite either with the Government or with the Congress. Both treat him, ordinarily, as having no following and no influence in the country, but on critical occasions, credit him with a strength and a capacity sufficient to decide the course of events by the line he takes. The condition of public affairs just now illustrates this peculiar position of the Liberal. The Government claim that the better minds in the country are with them because of the co-operation of the leading Liberals in the Round Table Committees. The partisans of the Congress believe that if only the Liberals refused their co-operation the Government will not persist in their present policy.

IN THE LARGER INTEREST OF COUNTRY.

For reasons which it is not necessary to discuss, because no one who takes an opposite view is going to be convinced by them, the Liberals have decided not to withhold co-operation. That they are doing so honestly and in the larger interests of the country as they see them can hardly admit of question. But they have no illusions about the final outcome of it all, in regard to themselves. If things go on as they have done for much longer, they will have no place in public life after their co-operative work is over. They will have committed what in its effects may be described a political 'harakiri' before the new constitution starts. The Government often talk of ralfying the moderates; are they going merely to use them for the present emergency and to allow them to disappear from any part or influence in public life?

"There spoke the voice of wisdom," was my mental exclamation when I read "The Manchester Guardian's" exhortation to the Government to put aside the big stick and adopt methods of conciliation. The might and majesty of Government have been upheld and the claims of law and order as against the Congress organisations have been vindicated. Having thus re-established their undivided and indivisible authority, they must revert to the normal rule of law. The continuance of the present policy of repression by Ordinances is fraught with grave consequences alike to the Government and to their supporters in the country.

EFFECT OF ORDINANCE RULE.

Let me state the position as I see it. A certain attachment to the Congress as a nation-wide organisation has always existed. As one who attempted to organise a party outside the Congress, I have good reason to know how people receive you respectfully, organise meetings for you and listen to you with great friendliness and frequently express agreement with you as against the view of the Congress; but when asked to sign an admission card for membership in the new organisation they decline to do it with the statement that it requires deep consideration whether a new party outside the Congress would be wise or desirable. This, in ordinary times. But these are extraordinary times. The Government by their Ordinance-rule, are alienating the hndecided and making those already in sympathy more actively sympathetic. I know this is not the view the Government take. But only yesterday I heard that a dealer in foreign cloth tore off his muslin shirt and vowed never to wear it again, as the result of his actually witnessing the treatment administered to the volunteers. A gentleman present at the narration confessed that he had been slowly driven to a determination not to buy foreign cloth as a result of the Ordinance and its administration. The Government do not look below the surface. They are impressed, or affect to be so, by reduction, if reduction there be, in the volume of external demonstration. If sullen resentment has any advantage over what you may call open revolt, that has been secured by the Ordinances. If, on the other hand, open expression of opinion in the press and on the public platform has advantages over burrowing discontent and mouth to mouth dissemination of deeply-moving tales of outrages, in that you can deal with the latter by open contradiction or denial, the position is distinctly worse than before. That news is not allowed to be published in the newspapers does not mean that news does not travel. The Southerner goes to the north and the Northerner comes to the south and incessant talk goes on in the trains and on trams and buses, in the streets and in private houses. It is common knowledge that in the old mutiny days even without post and telegraph, news travelled fast; and the ancient method still operates and now more effectively because of the facilities of travel. The possible distortion or exaggeration of facts in individual cases and the deprivation of all opportunity for correcting them are serious disadvantages even from the Government's standpoint. The prohibition of news is taken naturally and inevitably to be proof that there is much that requires to be concealed. The control of publication and censorship pays too much attention to the effect on world opinion and too little to that on the country itself.

LIBERALS MUST SPEAK OUT

The demoralising effect of Ordinance rule needs no elaboration. Most people know it by actual experience. I cannot believe that the wise men in the ranks of the Government do not see it. They are only carrying out orders from above dutifully. One thing, however, is certain—and this is the time when all the well-wishers of the Government and the country must say it openly and courageously—that six months to a year of Ordinance rule will leave nothing of that fair name for the rule of law and impartial judicial administration which generations of able and wise British statesmen have laboriously built up in the course of a century. To my mind, the Bengal Ordinance,—whatever good it might have done, whether it has brought the terrorist under control or not,—has done the great harm of firing even the minds of the generally peace-loving sections of the population, and adding, to those existing, a new class of terrorists. The Ordinances in Bengal and elsewhere touch not merely the few terrorists but others also and that too harshly. It cannot be avoided. It is easy to say that they will touch none but the real offenders; but in actual fact it is wellnigh impossible to control and limit its operation.

It is high time that the Government seriously considered the desirability of superseding these Ordinances and reverting to methods of conciliation.

MAHATMA'S WIRE TO MRS. JAWAHARLAL

BENARES, April 16.

The following telegram has been received by Mrs. Kamala Nehru, wife of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, from Mahatma Gandhi:—

"Distressed to learn mother (Mrs. Motilal Nehru) sustained injury at a public meeting and Mr. R. S. Pandit is laid up with fever. Hope there is nothing serious. Please wire full particulars.—Bapu."

—A. P.

15th Kerala "Dictator" Jailed

CALICUT, April 16.

The fifteenth "Dictator" of the Kerala Congress Committee has been sentenced by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Calicut, to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused belongs to a rich Nambudri family.—A.P.

STATUS OF INDIAN WOMEN

"Purdah" System Analysed

The following announcement of a new book by Mrs. Frieda Das appears in the "Spring Books, 1932" catalogue issued by George Routledge & Sons, and Kegan Paul, Trench, Truner and Co., London.

PURDAH: The Status of Indian Women. By Frieda H. Das, author of "A Marriage to India."

The publication a few years ago of a notorious book, purporting to expose the degraded position of Indian women, aroused in this country and in America, a tremendous interest, much of which was purely Sadistic, though some of it was actuated by more elevated impulses. "Mother India" was a definitely tendencious book, written from a definitely partisan standpoint, intended for the delectation of a particular public, by one whose knowledge of the subject about which she wrote has been definitely challenged.

Mrs. Das's book deals with the same subject, but in a very different way. She is Swiss by birth and was educated in the United States. She worked as an artist in India, and married an Indian. She has, in fact, lived the life which her book, dispassionately and accurately, describes. Her qualifications for the task are, therefore, unimpeachable. She begins her book with an account of the position of women in India in ancient times, and shows how the restrictions placed upon the freedom of her sex came into being with the Mahomedan invasion. Then she explains the good as well as the evil characteristics of Purdah. With what may be called the renaissance of India it was inevitable that such an institution, crystallized and rigid as it had become, should be challenged. Mrs. Das explains the attitude of the nationalist movement to the problem, and discusses the significance of the enfranchisement of women in the formation of a new India.

Percival's Ashes Interned At Chittagong

CHITTAGONG, April 16.

Ashes of Mr. H. M. Percival who died in England in October last were brought here and interred in his family residence on Thursday last with due ceremonies.

Mr. Percival was born in Chittagong. He received an early education and was Professor of English and Acting Principal of the Presidency College, Calcutta. —A. P.

PATIL BURNS HIMSELF ALIVE!

Defalcation Of Government Money Alleged

(From A Correspondent.)

MALKAPUR April 16.

Day before yesterday Ganpat Patel, the acting Patel of this place burnt himself alive for alleged defalcation in Government money.

It is alleged that since a long time he did not remit the collections he had made and so day before yesterday he was threatened with dire consequences in case he did not remit the money within 24 hours. Perhaps finding it impossible for him to remit the money within given time, early in the morning he went to his field and set fire to a heap of grass and burnt himself alive in it. Soon he was rescued and taken to hospital where he died in the evening. His dying declaration was taken.

NO KIDNAPPING SCARE IN KARACHI

Police Officer Explains "Missing Student" Story

KARACHI, April 16.

The recent story of kidnapping of a Parsi college student explained his absence from his examination which he apparently had decided to skip through. It is stated that when he appeared for the same examination last year he had a fainting fit on the first day and did not attend the remaining days.

Mr. Sharpp, Superintendent of Police in a letter to the "Daily Gazette" says that the information of the missing student was first made to the police on 4th April. Later the person who informed the police said that the boy had been found and that nothing further need be done in the matter. Subsequently relatives of the boy told the police that they had no complaint to make.

The Superintendent concluding assures the Karachi public that there is no kidnapping scare in the city.—A.P.

Arrests And Attachments In Bardoli District

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMBUSAR, April 16.

Four persons have been arrested during the last four days including 10th and 11th "dictator" of Broach District. One lady worker has also been arrested.

Four attachments worth Rs. 200 have been made in Jajera village for non-payment of revenue on the 14th instant.

CITY NOTES

FISHING FOR PREFERENCE MANDATE?

OFFICIAL EFFORTS TO ASCERTAIN "PUBLIC" OPINION

April 17.

The rupee is worth 12 as. 5.6 ps. gold or 13.96 pence to-day.

The Government of India have circularised certain commercial and other bodies and individuals to ascertain their views on the question of Imperial Preference. In the circumstances this seems to be nothing short of engineering for a mandate on this subject, to the Indian delegation to the Ottawa Conference. After having managed to deny the assembly a chance to debate the question, they are now trying to create opinion in support of a policy which they have apparently decided upon.

NOT AT ALL MANDATORY.

While it is more than probable that most of the associations and individuals in India would be against Imperial Preference, if the Government were "judiciously" to choose the persons to be circularised, they could certainly obtain a majority in favour of Imperial Preference which they would of course claim to have mandatory value. And, with the hundreds of mushroom bodies that have come into being with the Round Table Committees at work, this should be a very easy thing.

HELPLESS ASSEMBLY

The Assembly would be absolutely powerless in this matter. Long before it meets in September, the Indian delegation although it is manned by Indians, would have accepted the principle on behalf of India and the Assembly will be asked only to implement the proposals. One member of the Assembly with too high a notion of his importance thought that in the Simla Session he could raise a debate and upset any arrangements agreed at Ottawa, but he had to confess that such resolutions would be futile and in view of the present composition of the House it was quite possible that Preference might be approved by a majority there.

WANTED PUBLICITY NOT "SETTLED FACT."

What we would like to see is as much publicity as possible for the preference proposals so that the country may record its verdict properly. We do not want that the Government should be able to trot this out as another of those "settled facts" against which we have had to fight. In this connection it is to be hoped that agitation against Imperial Preference will not be classed as "subversive". The nation has declared itself emphatically against Imperial Preference and the Government will be very unwise if they forced it on us against our will.

WHAT DO THE MILLOWNERS SAY?

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has published its reply to the circular and it is to be hoped that other associations will follow and declare against preference. The Chamber has pointed out that preference might be put into operation without there being any change in tariffs, and it also emphasises that preference can only be the cutcome of gratefulness of India due to Britain settling the constitutional question. In view of the fact that the last instalment of protection to the cotton industry was coupled with Imperial Preference and that Bombay mill-owners were parties to this unholy fact, we would like to see their reply to the present circular. Will they please publish it?

PAPER INDUSTRY IN HYDERABAD.

The Nizam's Dominions are well equipped in several ways for starting the paper industry. Large tracts of bamboo forests adjoining the railway lines, abundancy of labour and no income-tax, are attractive features. While it will be beneficial if the whole process of paper manufacture is undertaken, it would be quite as useful if mere pulp were manufactured. Under the cloak of protection to paper the mills in British India are buying foreign pulp for use in their factories. Manufacture of pulp in the Hyderabad State could at least prevent this misuse of protection and force the mills to use Indian made bamboo pulp. The industry can depend on good markets in Madras and Bombay areas if it is decided to produce finished paper of popular varieties.

DECREASE IN EXCISE REVENUE.

There was a fall of 94 Lakhs in the Excise Revenue of the Presidency during the year 1930-31. Part of the fall is due to the prohibition movement, but though gratifying to the prohibitionists, this is very embarrassing to the Government. So much so that special efforts have been made to increase the revenue this year. The auctions have proved attractive but it is feared that those who secured tenders will ask for refunds towards the end of the year with the result that Government might be as badly off as in previous years. The Government must recognise that excise is a dwindling source of revenue and reduce expenditure accordingly.

FASTING IN JAIL?

A Correspondent writes:

Mr. Shankerrao Deo, a Poona Congress worker now a prisoner in Yeravda jail, is reported to have started fasting some ten days ago, on the ground that his request to be supplied with a charka and fruit diet was not granted. Will the authorities inquire into this matter?

"FIRST CHIEF TO GRANT RESPONSIBLE GOVT. TO PEOPLE"

PROF. ABHYANKAR ON ACHIEVEMENTS OF CHIEF OF AUNDH

Appeal To Small States To Join Federation On Terms Of Equality

The following are extracts from the presidential address of Prof. G. R. Abhyankar, B.A., LL.B., at the second session of Aundh Peoples Conference held on Sunday at Kundal.

In the case of the Indian States the rule is always personal and the prosperity or degradation of the people depends entirely on the ruler. It is the personal character of the ruler which makes and unmakes the greatness of any State. And because you are fortunate in having such a gifted and educated Chief, with his deep erudition, with his intimacy with classical literature, with his expert skill in painting and sculpture and in other fine arts and with his constant solicitude to make Aundh an ideal State, I find the development of most important and useful industrial enterprises due solely to the inspiration, encouragement and patronage of your Chiefsaheb. Prominet among these are the Iron works of Kirloskar Wadi. Invited by the Chiefsaheb with the offer of a spacious site and with such monetary help as Shrimant Balasaheb was able to give, Mr. Laxmanrao Kirloskar, the enterprising and industrious pioneer of this industry, who has proved quite a genius in this department, came over to Kundal in 1910 and saw the barren land full of prickly pears wearing desolate appearance expanding before his eyes.

FROM COTTAGE FACTORY.

But with courage and consummate skill Mr. Laxmanrao has succeeded in establishing a beautiful and model industrial colony by name Kirolskarwadi on the free site given by Shrimant Chiefsaheb of Aundh. With the limited borrowed capital and with only 25 hands, Laxmanrao began his industry of turning out iron ploughs and other agricultural implements with a monthly outturn of few thousand rupees. We, however, find to-day after a lapse of 20 years six hundred people working in this industry with a capital of 16 lakhs of rupees invested in this concern. Spacious and ventilated residential blocks are constructed for the workers, fine roads are laid out, plenty of water is supplied at a huge cost for the use of the residents, electric lights are throughout provided in the colony, sanitation is well looked after and all conveniences and amenities of life are secured to the inmates. Welfare work is undertaken and every endeavour is made to improve the moral, material and intellectual condition of the inmates living in this colony. All the various activities are organised on a co-operative basis and the whole colony presents the appearance of a large brotherhood living in concord and harmony. The Chiefsaheb has given the land free, has agreed not to levy any tax till 1950, has been giving such monetary help as his resources permit and has been giving every encouragement and every assistance to the organizers in a disinterested and unstinted manner. The Hirloskarwadi Iron Works are producing iron ploughs, agricultural implements of all kinds—steel cots, chairs, and furniture, all beautifully enamelled, water pumps and other accessories, foundry, tool making, painting and finishing, and the articles produced have been highly spoken of by experts. These Iron Works, however, are situated far off from business centres, have not got any railway concessions, have not received the generous patronage of the agricultural department of the British Government and have not been within easy reach of expert knowledge. But in spite of these disadvantages the organizers have struggled successfully and have raised the level of their industry to a high state of perfection by sheer dint of their exertions, by their enterprising spirit, always supported

(Continued on page 11.)

THE BOOK OF THE DAY:

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BY

KESHAVJEE R. LUCKMIDAS

Foreword by

KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

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This book is, therefore, just opportune and altogether indispensable.

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Soviet's Second Five-Year Plan

THE INDUSTRIAL LEAD OF THE WORLD

VIGOROUS POLICY OF COLLECTIVISATION

Foreign engineers visiting or resident in Russia have often described the Soviet as a mass of contradictions and inconsistencies and, as a result, freely admitted their inability correctly to interpret conditions there in accordance with European and American ideas and so to assist foreign of serviers in forming a definite opinion as to the ultimate success of the Soviet's plans. That progress has been made is undeniable, and it is in gauging the extent of this progress that the enquirer encounters such difficulty. With the first Five-Year Plan in its final stages, and with the failure of the 1931 plan of production, the even more ambitious project of the Seventeenth Conference of the C.P.S.U. (Communist Party of the Soviet Union), which was held in January under the chairmanship of Orjonikidze, may appear yet another instance of this inconsistent and contradictory state of affairs. The fact, however, that in spite of past failures the ground gained is such as to encourage the Soviet to forward and promulgate a still more ambitious Five-Year Plan, is sufficient indication of the high measure of success already achieved.

The first Five-Year Plan aimed at raising the economic status of the country to that obtaining in the chief European industrial States by the rapid development, in the first place, of the heavy industries, in order to assure a steady supply of the means of production. The first three years of the Plan indicated that great progress was being made, and even in 1931 the fourth and critical year of the Plan, the average monthly output of the heavy industries under the control of the Supreme Economic Council has been valued at 1,000,000,000 roubles. Though this figure represented an increase of 20 per cent. over 1930, it still fell short of the Soviet's estimates. The falling away of production due to unskilled and irresponsible labour has become particularly apparent since 1931, and constitutes a grave danger to the fulfilment of the Plan. That this is clearly realised is evident from the efforts being made to increase the skill of workers in the campaign now being conducted to make even the peasants "technically minded," and so to instil in them the rudiments of craftsmanship.

REPLACING THE FOREIGNER.

This is hardly a task that foreign experts can be expected to tackle, and the fact that there is less keenness to employ foreigners in supervisory capacities nowa-days would indicate the desire on the part of the Soviet to entrust not only this problem to Russian engineers but also entire responsibility in the management of Soviet undertakings. As it is, Russian turbo-generators, power station equipment, induction furnaces, and other engineering products have already been produced and installed, while the manufacture of high quality steel and other metals has also been successfully established, and considerable progress made in the manufacture of general machinery during the first three years of the Plan. In addition to the labour problem the execution of the plan has been retarded by the lack of adequate transport facilities both by rail and water. The improvement of communications, therefore, constitutes one of the most important objectives in the second Five-Year Plan.

During the first five years the light industries, including the textile and food industries, have throughout been treated as of secondary importance in comparison with the heavy industries, and living conditions have consequently suffered accordingly; this has in many cases led to the wholesale desertion of workers and resulted in still lower productivity. The Soviet is fully alive to this state of affairs, and in its proposals for the second Five-Year Plan every effort is to be made to raise the standard of living of the masses.

AGRICULTURE THE MAJOR PROBLEM.

The chief problem, however, with which the future is concerned is agriculture, since Russia is predominantly an agrarian State, and the country's foreign trade policy must largely depend upon its grain exports. Nearly 80 per cent. of the individual farm lands have been collectivised, and a vigorous policy of complete collectivisation is to be pursued by the creation of further collective farms and Soviet-owned estates, which are run on factory lines and known as grain factories. The total area at present under cultivation is given as 137,500,000 hectares.

Briefly stated, the second Five-Year Plan aims at the attainment of three main objectives by 1937 at the latest. These are: First, the question of raw materials, which involves not only great increases in the supply of existing stocks, but also the discovery of fresh sources; second, an increased output of all products, since Russia, it is intended, should, so far from merely possessing the productive capacity of a European industrial State on completion of he first five years, be capable of producing by 1937 approximately one and a half times as much as America; and third, a higher standard of living than during the first five years; this scheme allows for a consumption per capita of butter, meat, vegetables, milk and textiles as early as 1935 of four to five times the present figures, while the housing shortage is to be met by the construction of new dwelling-houses by local authorities.

The attainment of the second and third objectives chiefly depends on the first being reached, —i.e., on an adequate supply of raw materials. This, the chief problem in the further development of Russia, it is proposed to overcome by opening up the vast territory east and north of the Urals, known as Asiatic and Arctic Russia, an area three times the size of Europe. The almost inaccessible region of Eastern Siberia, largely covered with forests, is to be transformed by 1937 into a highly developed industrial and agricultural country—a second Europe in fact. The recently developed industrial points d'appui, the Uran-Kuznetsk Combinat, the Karagonda Combinat, the metal works at Lake Balkash, Kounrad and the Angara Combinat, already lie across the Asiatic border.

The chief centre of Soviet production has hitherto been the vast area formed by the Donetz coal basin; henceforth industry is to be decentralised, and new industrial centres created. These are to be located about the coal and ore fields and sources of electricity. The Ural-Kuznetsk Combinat is to be extended towards the Yenisel, while two new industrial centres are to be created in Kazakastan and on the Angara River. The coal production scheduled for 1937 is 260,000,000 tons, as against 75,000,000 tons at present, while the output of pigiron is to be increased to 22,000,000 tons, apart from the production of the quality steels necessary for the construction of machinery, to which the Soviet attaches particular importance in the next Plan, as it also does to the installation of electric melting plants and the utilisation of by-products.

By the conclusion of the plan the whole Central Asiatic plateau will be electrified by harnessing the water powers of the great Siberian rivers, the Angara and the Yenisei alone being capable of supplying twenty times the energy generated by the Dneprostroy, at present the largest hydro-electric station in Europe. Large power plants are also to be erected on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, with the object of opening up the northern regions to cultivation and industrialisation. The output of power stations is to be increased to 55,000,000kw. by 1927 and later to 70 000,000kw. (compared with the 35,000,000kw. of the United States at the present day). By raising the voltage from 120kv. to 400kv. it is hoped also to supply localities remote from the power stations with cheap electric current. Efforts are to be made to exploit other sources of energy, particularly local sources such as peat and shale, while the quantity of oil mined is to be increased by two and a half to three times.

RAILWAYS AND ROLLING STOCK.

As already stated the transport problem is a most urgent one, as well as one which has hitherto been practically neglected in its entirety. In this connection it is proposed to construct 25,000 to 30,000 kilometres of new railways, involving the construction of at least ten new bridges across large rivers, as well as new rolling stock, in particular heavy-duty locomotives and freight cars, while the electrification of several railways is also contemplated; the introduction of automatic couplings and blocking systems, as well as the wider use of the Diesel locomotive, also constitute prominent features in the new programme.

Other forms of transport which are to come under consideration are canals and waterways, including seaboard and inland harbours, while the Plan also provides for the construction of new roads and the development of aviation as a means of communication with remote industrial centres. Special attention is to be devoted to the development of radio communication. 2

Machine construction will play a decisive part in the execution of the new plan, of which the success will largely depend upon an increased output of three to three and a half times the 1932 figure being achieved in 1937, since only by this means can the industrial and agricultural requirements of the country be fulfilled. Great efforts are to be made to increase the output of the non-ferrous metal industries, particularly in regard to the production of copper, lead, zinc, aluminium and the rared elements, in order fully to cover home demands. With regard to the chemical industry, in addition to the principal chemicals the chief importance is attached to the production of fertilizers. Special attention is to be given to the textile and food industries.

Even more revolutionary plans have been put forward for agriculture. The scheme of collectivisation for transforming agricultural farms into grain factories provides for the enrolment of the peasants in the industrial working class and 100 per cent. mechanisation, as well as the complete disappearance of individualistic land cultivation by 1932, agriculture henceforth being carried out entirely by collective farms and Soviet State farms. The cultivated area is to be increased annually by from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 hectares, of which half will be in Western and Eastern Siberia, Kazakstan, and the Far East.

NEW GROUPING.

The new agricultural areas are to be grouped about the new industrial centres, special attention being given in this connection to the Ural-Kuznetsk district, which, consisting of forest and steppe today, is to be transformed by 1937 into a vast rye producing area. Schemes are also being promulgated for opening up the territory north of 65deg. latitude—the northern tundras—the complete elimination of the three following systems in favour of free rotation of crops, while efforts are to be made to increase stock raising by three to four times. These schemes also call for the establishment of the new tractor centres, which will supply the adjacent agricultural areas with machines and electricity. An increased yield of grain is considered most essential and provision has been made for a harvest of not less than 1,300,000,000 centres by 1937, while the cotton and flax crops are to be doubled and the sugar beet crop is to be trebled.

It would seem, whatever their short-comings, that the Soviet is determined to push forward with its plans and to spare no efforts to become the leading industrial country of the world. Such is indeed the avowed object of the second Five-Year Plan. However vast the natural resources of the country, and however determined its leaders may be to accomplish this stupendous programme, time alone will show to what extent it can be fulfilled. Provided the political situation in the Far East permits, there is, nevertheless, good reason for believing that at any rate some considerable part of the programme will be accomplished.—"M.G. Commercial."

AUCTION OF CROPS TO REALISE LAND REVENUE

Gujerat Vidyapith's Arrears

AHMEDABAD, April 17.

The police returned yesterday evening the furniture and other articles which had been attached from the house of Dr. Inderprasad Desai to recover the une of Rs. 150 imposed on his wife. It will be remembered that Dr. Inderprasad had filed a complaint in the Magistrate's Court against the police under Section 451, I.P.C.

The manager of Mahatma Gandhi's Navjivan Press, who is undergoing imprisonment in Yerrowda Jail, has been served with a notice by the Mamlatdar to pay land revenue in respect of the land belonging to the Navjivan Press situate near the Sabarmati station.

AUCTION OF CROPS.

It is understood that orders have been passed for selling by auction the crops in the fields belonging to the Gujarat Vidya Pith which have been taken possession of by the Government and are being reaped. It is understood that the crops will be auctioned, and part of the proceeds will be credited to the balance of land revenue still remaining due on the account of the Gujarat Vidyapith. Two bullocks and a water-lorry were recently auctioned to realise the Vidyapith's land revenue, but there still remained a deficit of Rs. 16.—A.P.

PERFUMERS IN CONFERENCE

Need Of Developing ... The Industry

(From Our Correspondent).

BENARES, April 15.

A meeting of the leading perfumers of India was held at the Town Hall at Benares on April 13 and 14. Over 50 delegates from Calcutta, Lahore, Rajkot, Gazipur and Kanauj and other attended. Rai Bahadur Jagmal Raja of Allahabad and Rai Saheb Tondon were present. The Hon. Raja Sir Motichand Kt. presided. Messages were read the leading prefumers of Germany Holland, England, France and other countries wishing the Conference success. Some of the delegates congratulating Mr. Brindaban of Messrs. Brindaban and Vishunath for the initiative he hook in organising the Conference.

The Director of industries, U. P., had specially deputed Mr. Mukherji, Industrial Chemist to take part in the deliberations on the evening of the 13th. All the delegates visited the industrial chemistry department of the Benares University where amongst other things the synthetic manufacture of Geraniol, Citral, Ionone, etc., were demonstrated to the delegates on the 14th forning a sub-committee of the delegates met under the presidentship of Mr. P. Rathod. Important resolutions were passed regarding the standardisation of Indian perfumer oils. A representative Committee of the perfumers was formed to carry on the work of the Conference with its office in Benares. Messrs. Brindaban and Suraj Prasad were appointed secretaries.

The president in his speech laid stress on the importance of improving the antiquated methods at present followed by the Indian perfumers. He showed by facts and figures the total volume of the import and export and export trade of India in essential oils and perfumers which amounted to over a crore of rupees. He also cited instances of how in France and Germany hundreds of acres of land are being cultivated for the growth of rose, Jasmine, Violet, lavendars and other flowers and also of how modern science is helping in not only improving old methods of distillation, but also in the manufacture of synthetic perfumes like musks, vaniline inmend that in India also there onone, etc. he strongly recommshould be close co-operation between the perfumer and the scientist.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF WIDOW

£450 Owed For Clothing

Lady Galloway, of Brooklyn, Horley, Surrey, widow of Sir William Galloway, applied at Croydon County Court recenty for discharge from bankruptcy.

Judge Harington remarked that it seemed to be a hopeless sort of case, for the extravagance revealed was "perfectly frightful". Viewing the application as premature, he adjourned it until October.

Mr. C. Roy Waterer, the Official Received, reported that the receiving order was made in May last. According to bankrupt's statement of affairs, the liabilities to rank for dividend were estimated at £15,037. The proofs lodged and probable claims amounted to £16,394. No assets were disclosed and nothing had been realised. No dividend could be paid to unsecured creditors.

Debtor married Sir William Galloway in June 1900. In September, 1908, a deed of separation was executed, under which she was allowed £300 a year. Sir William died in November, 1927, when the allowance ceased.

BORROWED MONEY.

Lady Galloway attributer her insolvancy to loss of income on the death of her husband, general trade depression, and high rate of interest on borrowed money but in the Official Receiver's opinion the bankruptcy was caused by unjustifiable extravagance.

Among the unsecured creditors about £450 was owed for clothing and heavy amounts for household goods, £54 for minerals, £20 for cigarettes and papers, and £80 for the hire of cars.

In her public examination Lady Galloway denied extravagance. The Official Received, however, considered that she must have known that at one time she was spending borrowed money at an average rate of over £1,000 a year, with little or no prospect of ever being able to repay it.

In reply to Judge Harington, Lady Galloway said that she could make no offer.

EDGAR WALLACE ESTATE

Fantastic Reports Denied

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Mrs. Edgar Wallace, who has returned to London from Switzerland, after a short visit with her family, has resumed the personal management of Wyndham's Theatre, where Sir Gerald du Maurier's production of "The Green Pack", Mr. Edgar Wallace's last play, is drawing large audiences.

Reports that Mr. Wallace left no will are without foundation; he made one in 1926, written, I is understood, on one sheet of paper.

A matter which is occupying Mrs. Wallace's immediate attention is the settlement of her husband's estate, regarding the amount of which many fantastic estimates have been made.

When the will is proved it will probably be found that these early announcements that Mr. Wallace left a considerable sum, as well as substantial royalties to come from his innumerable books and plays were greatly over-estimated.

Mrs. Wallace has instructed Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley to offer by auction her house at Chalklands, Bourne-end, where her husband wrote many of his books.

She has also instructed Messrs. Tattersall to sell all her horses in training, as well as all mares, yearlings and foals.

GIRLS EMBRACED IN STREET

London Professor Pleads Drink Effects

A professor of theology, William Foates Jackson, 35, of Maida Vale, London, was at Oxford fined £3 for assaulting Laura Cole by placing his arms around her in Cornmarket-street, Oxford, at half-past ten at night a few days ago.

Police constable Day said that he saw Jackson put his arm round a young woman's waist and, though she shook him off, he immediately did it again. Finally she got away from him.

He then walked across the road to another woman, and put his arms around her. She struggled, and witness released her. Asked what he meant Jackson said, "That is all right, officer. I didn't mean anything". On the way to the police-station, he said: "This will mean a lot to me, do let me go. You have got no charge on me."

Mr. H. F. Galpin, on behalf of Jackson offered an unqualified apology to Miss Cole. Defendant, he said, had been out with some friends, and had a drop of drink, to which he was not accustomed. "His previous record is clear, and he bitterly regrets the whole incident," added Mr. Galpin.

ENLIST INDIANS IN CRUSADE AGAINST TERRORISTS

Bengal Ex-Governor On Failure Of Repression

LONDON, April 16.

"Terrorism in Bengal is still rather serious," declared Sir Stanley Jackson, interviewed by Reuter, "but during the past two months, there has been a very marked change in public opinion on which you must depend, if you want to deal satisfactorily with terrorism. You must depend also on Indian assistance. If you can get Indians to say that they will not have terrorism, they will help you to secure possibly those responsible for terrorism. It is most difficult to get any information regarding terrorists though, I suppose, we had the finest C.I.D. service in India.

TERRORISTS ALL.

Some terrorists are actuated by strong patriotic feeling, and others by strong race hatred which is most carefully sown amongst the people of Benga by clever propagandists and also by vernacular press."

Sir S. Jackson said that he had great hopes that most of troubles of Bengal would improve under improved economic conditions but there undoubtedly was great deal of race hatred carefully fostered by people who told tale in their own way for purpose, and nothing had been done to counter this propaganda. He hoped that his successor was not going to have too difficult a time. As a whole, India should be in position to recover as quickly as any other nation in world as it was so self-contained and produced so much of world's wanter.—Reuter.

Cotton Operators Need Patience And Courage

RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN LIVERPOOL MARKET

Acreage Predictions Disappointing But Price Level Will Tell

LIVERPOOL, March 30.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, Cotton Brokers, have issued the following weekly report describing the causes responsible for the nervousness of American cotton witnessed at the end of the last month:—

Though only three business days are covered by our present report, these have been distinguished by factors of a most disturbing character, resulting in very substantial movements, mostly in a downward direction. The session preceding the Easter holidays was marked by considerable steadiness, despite disappointing reports from the Overseas Exchangers, and a rise in sterling. The market indeed displayed a sold-out appearance with "shorts" quite anxious to seize the profits which had recently accrued. On our reopening yesterday, however, operators were confronted with features that, for the time being, completely obliterated any confidence, and as the day progressed the market acted in a somewhat hopeless fashion as few had the courage to exercise enterprise on the "Bull" side, and a feeling of great nervousness and apprehension was abroad. Reports from New York and New Orleans indicated a considerable decline of themselves, and this was added to by pronounced further appreciation in our currency. The main depressing influence, however, was the weakness bordering almost on hysteria, that was reported as generally ruling in the United States. We have for some time past stated that, in our own opinion, the danger spot existed in that great Republic, owing to the apparent inability of those controlling affairs to realise the World's position and how wrapped up in this latter was their well-being, or the reverse. Instead of viewing the situation in a broad and international way, a more parochial attitude has been consistently adopted. Holding this view, however, had not prepared us for the exhibition displayed a few days or so ago when propositions for balancing the Budget were put before the House of Representatives. Amidst discordant and defeated and the repercussion bitter scenes the proposals were from this was a universal distrust of the way in which affairs were being conducted, and a mild flight from the dollar followed. The situation was rather clearly put by the democratic leader when, surveying the broken remnants of the Bill for the balancing of the Budget, he is reported to have used these words, "The House (that is the thrust reducing expenses, is in favour of increased appropriations, and is against taxes." This thoroughly exposes the hopelessness of the situation. At the time of writing, further reflection and appeals by leaders have apparently induced the representatives to pass fresh proposals which should result in a balanced Budget. The outlook is not be the position. This has led to exactly clear, but this seems to a cessation, for the time being, of the selling of dollars, with a result that to-day there is a reaction in sterling and a recovery in our market. It would be futile, under existing conditions, to attempt to give an opinion of what lies immediately before us. We still believe that much depends on the action of the United States, and we see little there to justify a view that there is any likelihood in the near future of a change of temperament or mind. Even a balanced Budget overseas does not relieve apprehension as to the financial and economic situation there.

ACREAGE REDUCTION.

As far as cotton itself is concerned, belief in a material reduction in acreage is decreasing, which, to our minds, is surprising, considering the heavy fall which has recently occurred, and this before planting operations have become planting operations have become active in the major portion of the Belt. The natural result of the present range of prices would, have thought, influenced the mind of the farmer, but this appears doubtful, and the return of many to the land from the urban areas indicates that there will be more labour on the farms, which will militate against any pronounced cut in the area devoted to our commodity, as likewise to wheat or corn. Much, however, will depend upon the weather, and so far planting operations are materially behind the normal state. Fewer fertilisers have been purchased, and this will play its part in later developments. Meantime, however, present predictions as to the acreage are disappointing to those who believe that the price factor would play an important part.

OPERATORS CAUTIOUS.

We have covered in the above the progress of events that have occurred locally, and can only add that nearly all operators are bewildered and are acting in a very cautious manner. The amount of business has not actually been large, but the lack of desire of operators to enter into engagements of any size renders the placing of liquidating orders difficult, and values move about erratically and rapidly.

We are on the eve of various deliberations between the different countries which should tend to improve the European situation, and it is profoundly to be trusted that mutual goodwill and wisdom will bring about a happier state of affairs for the careworn, anxious and embarrassed States. If America can be induced to lend a hand in the rehabilitation of the World, which is the only way prosperity can be brought about in the United States as well as for all other countries, then the outlook will become quite a different one, but we fear we have a long way to go before this condition makes its appeareance.

The slump in raw material has been unfortunate as far as trade in Manchester is concerned, for not only has it induced grave caution by those who have orders to place and are, therefore, for the time being, adopting a more or less looking on policy, but it has sorely disturbed the equanimity of those who had purchased fairly freely during the last few weeks. It will require some little time before the shock of the last few days is overcome. Meantime we cannot expect much support from up-country.

There is nothing fresh to write about in connection with the relations of various months or in the parity existing between this market and the American Exchanges.

COURSE OF VALUES.

As for a view on the likelihood of the course of values in the near future, as we have said above, this seems at present to be a futile proceeding. If it were not for the many demoralising features which have recently made their appearance, present prices could be considered reasonably safe and attractive and discounting all known factors with regard to the cotton situation itself, but it is dangerous to prophesy when each day brings fresh unfavourable developments. This country itself is certainly playing its part in seeking to get on to a sound basis, and we can look with confidence to a well balanced Budget as also possibly, to some remission and in the present very severe taxation, but we cannot progress in face of disturbances and financial debacles in other countries. We still cling to the belief that during the next few months the difficulties under which trading is being conducted will be relieved and that constructive measures will develop. The price of commodities will be more affected by increasing buying power than by the question of supply, and it is because we believe that this will gradually be witnessed, as time goes on, that we consider purchases made round current rates, on the lines we have suggested in previous circulars, will prove satisfactory as long as patience and courage are displayed by those entering into such commitments.

"WE HAVE TO START AGAIN"

Mr. Maxton On Socialism In England

LABOUR PARTY HAS FAILED

Following a six hours discussion, the I.L.P. Conference at Blackpool on March 28, decided in favour of conditional affiliation with the Labour Party.

A card vote on three resolutions dealing with the subject resulted as follows:

For disaffiliation	144
Against	183
For unconditional affiliation	98
Against	214
For conditional affiliation	250
Against	53

The National Council will therefore open up negotiations with the Labour party executive as to the conditions of continued affiliation and if the executive of the Labour party is not prepared to negotiate on the matter the National Council will report back to a special conference.

SOVIET COMMUNIST PROGRAMME.

The debate was opened by Dr. C. K. Cullen (Poplar), who moved that the conference should instruct the National Council to take immediate steps to discontinue the affiliation of the I.L.P. to the Labour party.

He said that this was no time for a new party, and he denied any intention of the Left Wing element to form one. The attitude of the Labour party towards the Monarchy and the "side shows" which it supported was not in accordance with the ideals and aims of Socialism. "We want something on the lines of the Soviet Union all over the world. You are up against the trade union machine in the Labour party, and you cannot capture the movement because the machine will defeat you."

Mr. P. J. Dollan (Glasgow) moved an amendment urging continued affiliation and more intensive propaganda on behalf of the I.L.P. policy and principles within the Labour party.

He hoped that the I.L.P. would not embark on a policy that would lead to a kind of local civil war among the working-classes. "Is there anybody with an elementary knowledge of economics who believes that an organization akin to the Soviet Union and a Russian Republic can be developed in this country?" he asked. (Cries of "Yes").

Mr. Dollan was persistently interrupted, and he strongly protested against "this kind of intolerance and Spanish inquisition." He ridiculed the Communist programme, and said scornfully that the secret Red map of England revealed a plot to take over all the cathedrals for the establishment of food depots. (Laughter)

THE RED LINE

The only logical outcome of disaffiliation must be a new political organisation, a wide battle front, and a red line extending from John o' Groats to Land's End, with 540 Parliamentary candidates and 10,000 municipal candidates.

A further amendment was moved by Mr. G. Garton (Rugby) advocating conditional affiliation and expressing the view that it could only be continued after a satisfactory revision of the Parliamentary Standing Orders could be obtained.

One of the possibilities of disaffiliation, he said, would be the gradual absorption of the I. L. P. in the Communist party. (Cries of "No.") Why should they allow the entirely separate point of view of the I. L. P. to be submerged in the Communist party?

Mr. G. F. Johnson (Norwich) said that the conditional affiliation proposal was a sop to cowardice.

Mr. Arthur Hagg (London Central), opposing disaffiliation denounced what he described as "this wild attempt to go out filibustering into the political wilderness."

Mr. J. Maxon, M. P., said that up to two years ago he was in the same mind as Mr. Dollan and others were to-day. Every one of the arguments used in support of continued affiliation had been turned over in his mind time and time again. He had arrived at the position he was in to-day with the gravest regret and after tremendous turmoil in his own mind.

"Up to recent times I was of opinion that the association of the Socialist organisation with the trade unions, co-operative, and other working-class organisations was the most fruitful organisation that the working classes could develop for a speedy transition from Capitalism to Socialism. We reached a stage last year when our capacity as a Socialist organisation freely to stand for our Socialist principles inside the wider amalgamation became very difficult and finally impossible.

"Our affiliation with the Labour party has aways been on conditions—one being that we were a self-governing autonomous body inside a wider movement. Then developed the tendency that our status should be reduced and that we should become silent, docile supporters of whatever policy was imposed upon us by the wider amalgamation.

"Then I began to have my doubts about the possibilities of continued affiliation. I came definitely to the conclusion that the Labour party was not prepared to concede to us the conditions that were necessary for the free activities of a Socialist body that wished to be true to its principles.

"I am asked to give my solemn word of honour that I will accept the standing orders of the Parliamentary Labour party, knowing what they imply. If I give that—as I will not do it—(cheers)—I would carry out the promise I had honourably given.

"AGAINST THE WORKING CLASS."

"If we were to continue our affiliation either unconditionally or with conditions we should not be allowed to vote either against an Anomalies Bill or of the setting up of a May Committee, and we should be compelled to vote against the working class As soon as we are ready, as I. L. P. members of Parliament, to crawl into the mud and eat our past, we can go back into the ranks. The prodigals will have returned.

"I do not attempt now to peer into the future. I do not propose to say what a disaffiliated I. L. P. is going to do. The first thing we have got to do is to get back our Socialist souls. We have got to start again with the working class upon a new Socialist movement that will succeed where the last movement has failed." (Cheers.)

Mr. Emrys Hughes, Glasgow, said that when it came to practical realities Mr. Maxton was always vague. If they disaffiliated the I. L. P. branches would disappear like snow in the summertime, and the party would disintegrate.

Mr. John Paton, the secretary, said that a break with the Labour party would create enormous difficulties. They could not carry out the I.L.P. programme without heavy conflict with the leadership of the Labour party and the trade union movement, but in his view that conflict was inevitable and essential.

A steady policy of attrition and shedding of branches by members was going on in the I. L. P. In actual fact they were being smothered by the giant machine they had themselves created. They could remain in the Labour party, but it meant the abandonment of their fighting policy and militancy of action.

Mr. E. Sandham, National Council, said he did not believe the Labour party executive or the Parliamentary Labour party would give the I. L. P. what it wanted. After they had had the refusal they could call another conference and face the issue.

I.L.P. AS DOORMATS.

Mr. J. McGovern, M. P., said that the Labour party did not want the I. L. P. An attempt was being made to blindfold them and to use the I.L.P. as doormats. He would see the Labour party damned before he would subscribe to the Parliamentary standing orders.

Mr. Fred Tate, National Council, said that the I.L.P. suggestions had been turned down all along the Labour party with contempt. George Lansbury had told Maxton that there could not be a party within a party. He offered Maxton and Buchanan seats on the front bench of the House of Commons but they were more concerned with Socialism than position.

Mr. David Kirkwood, M. P., said that disaffiliation would rend the I.L.P. from top to bottom and wreck the party. They would have no support in the trade union or co-operative movement.

"You cannot drive me away, although judgment has been passed on me and I am fired. I can tell you this, that if the I. L. P. decides to leave the Labour party I will walk out of the Labour party with you."

Mr. Kirkwood's reference was to his defeat for the National Council.

Mr. George Buchanan, M. P., in an impassioned speech, urged disaffiliation, and said that the Labour party was not a working-class party. The author of the means test was Mr. Arthur Greenyood.

Following speeches by Mr. E. F. Wise and Mr. Alan Skinner, a card vote on the issue was taken, and resulted as stated

The second ballot for four National members of the National Council resulted in the election of Mr. J. Maxton, M.P., the Rev. Campbell Stephen, Mr. R. C. Wallhead, M. P., and Mr. E. F. Wise. Mr. David Kirkwood, M.P., lost his seat, and Miss Jennie Lee was bottom of the ballot with only 83 votes.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Heavy Imports

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. have issued the following weekly report dated, London, March 30:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £120,806,998 on the 23rd instant. as compared with £120,804,985 on the previous Wednesday.

The s. s. "Letitia" which sailed from Bombay on the 24th instant carries gold to the value of about £1,004,000 and the s. s. "Mooltan" which left on the 26th instant about £500,000.

Gold offered in the open market has been taken for the Continent, but operations have been restricted owing to the Easter holidays. Prices have shown rather wide fluctuations following movements in the foreign exchanges.

Quotations during the week:—

	Fine	Per Ounce.	Equivalent value of £Sterling.
March 24th.	112s/2d.		15s/1.8d.
March 29th	108s/11d.		15s/7.2d.
March 30th	110s/5d.		15s/4.7d.
Average of Above 3 days	110/s/6d.		15s/4.6d.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 21st instant to mid-day on the 26th instant:—

IMPORTS

	£
British India	1,408,275
British South Africa	947,739
British West Africa	49,875
Straits Settlements and Dependencies	57,400
New Zealand	66,420
Other countries	18,769
	2,548,478

EXPORTS

France	£944,466
Netherlands	18,893
Switzerland	5,000
Other countries	5,744
	£974,103

SILVER

Owing to the Easter holiday the week under review contained only three working days, during which prices showed an easier tendency influenced by movements in the exchanges. After two successive falls of 1d. prices were fixed yesterday at 17.11/16d. for both deliveries, but there was a recovery to-day to 17.7/8d. for cash and 17.15/16d. for two months' delivery.

The market has been rather quiet, with China, inclined to sell and bears covering at the low level, whilst America has continued to give support. The tendency remains uncertain and at present seems likely to be dominated by the exchange situation

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 21st instant to mid-day on the 26th instant: —

IMPORTS

British West Africa	£30,413
Canada	8,295
France	5,792
Other countries	1,539
	£46,037

EXPORTS

Czecho-Slovakia	£ 52,360
United States of America	35,700
Germany	4,680
Other countries	1,608
	£94,348

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON

	Bar Silver per oz. Std. Cash	Two Months' delivery
March 24th	17.15/16d.	17.15/16d.
March 29th	17.11/16d.	17.11/16d.
March 30th	17.7/8	17.15/16d.
Average of above days	17.83d.	17.854d.

IN NEW YORK

(Cents per ounce .999 fine)

March 23rd. 29⅞
March 24th. 29⅞
March 25th. 29⅞
March 26th 29⅞
March 28th. 29⅞
March 29th. 30⅛

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 24th instant to the 30th instant was dollar 3.82⅞ and the lowest dollar 3.64.

TAILS of INDIA COMPETITION

RS. 1000 GUARANTEED 1ST PRIZE

For An

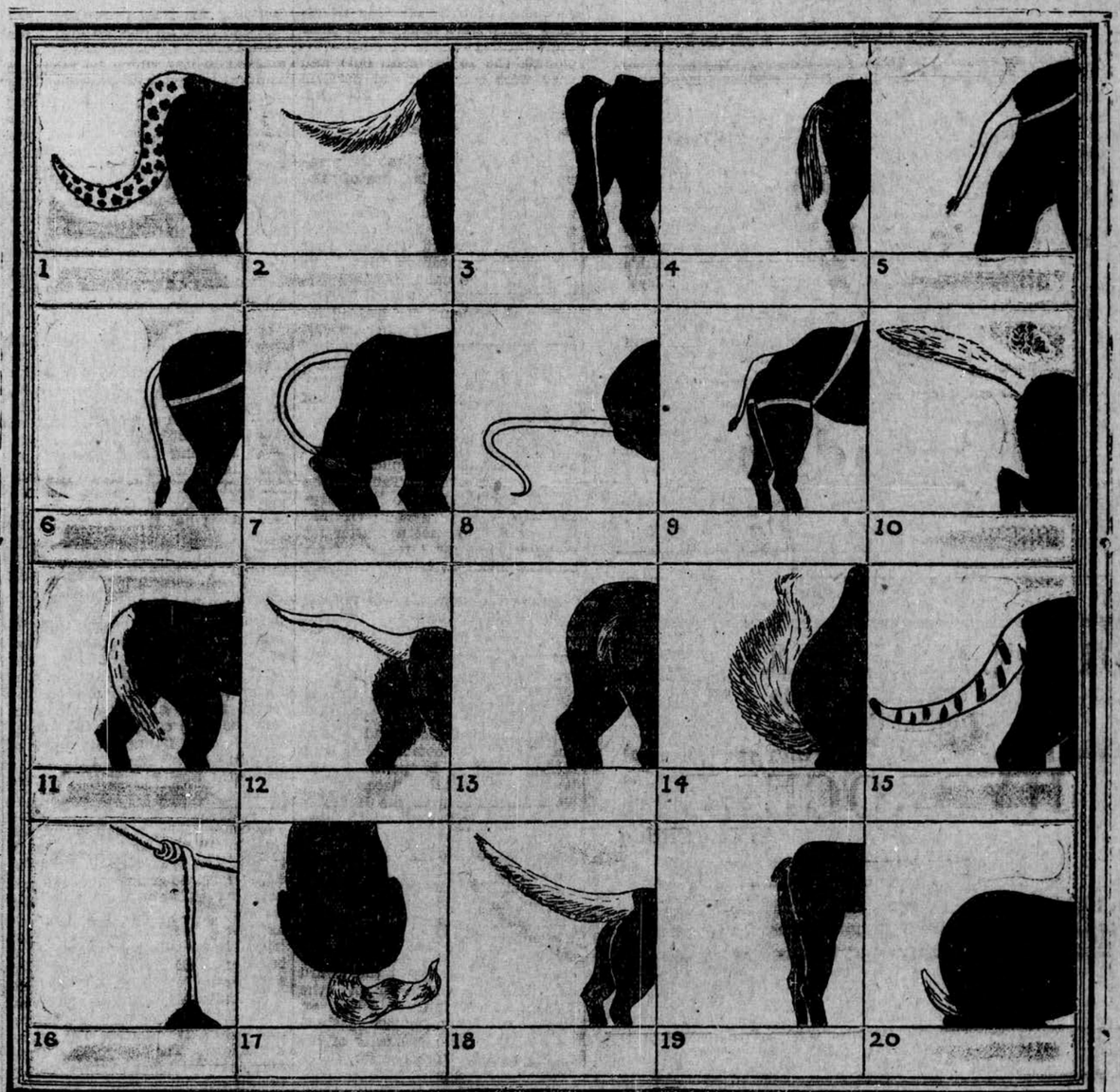
ALL-CORRECT SOLUTION

Rs. 300, 2nd Prize: Rs. 200, Third Prize

AND

TWENTY CONSOLATION PRIZES.

Simplicity is the key-note of this Super Competition. Here you have illustrated twenty tails of common and familiar animals and which are well-known even to the youngest of children. To simplify this competition further, we have given the names of the twenty animals to which these tails respectively belong Can you name them correctly? Rs. 1,000 awaits you if you do.



NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Rules

1. Here are the names of the twenty animals whose tails are represented above: LION, TIGER, CAT, DOG, HORSE, MONKEY, SQUIRREL, LEOPARD, SHEEP, DONKEY, JACKAL, RAT, HYENA, ELEPHANT, COW, FOX, CAMEL, RABBIT, WOLF, DEER.
2. Each picture represents one of the twenty tails given in the clues. What you have to do is to select the correct word for the animal, for each picture and write it clearly in the space provided.
3. Only the words in the clues must be used.
4. After you have filled in the words, fill in the Entry Coupon and submit the same together with your solution and an ENTRANCE FEE OF EIGHT ANNAS IN HALF or QUARTER ANNA STAMPS to:—

"COMPETITION MANAGER"
TAILS OF INDIA COMPETITION
P. O. Box No. 706,
Bombay.

5. Address your entries to "The Tails of India Competition" in an envelope and enclose 8 annas in coin, instead of sending stamps, if you like and drop it one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar." No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.
6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on *18th APRIL 1932.*
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar."

Newly discovered!

A priceless safeguard to teeth

—an entirely new cleansing and polishing material has been developed that is twice as soft as polishing materials commonly used in tooth pastes. Gives teeth a higher polish, brighter lustre—FILM stains disappear completely.

THE Pepsodent Laboratories announce a revolutionary discovery—a new cleansing and polishing material for tooth paste. For six months Pepsodent Tooth Paste has contained this remarkable new material. It possesses three exclusive virtues:

1. It stands unexcelled in removing dull, destructive FILM.
2. Its texture is invisibly fine. Thus, it imparts a higher polish to enamel—a brilliant glaze or lustre.
3. It is *safe* because it is soft—yes, twice as soft—as polishing materials in common use.

Yet in *taste* and *appearance* Pepsodent is still the Pepsodent you have always known. In results and safety it is new—brand new.

Pepsodent—special FILM-removing tooth paste

Removing FILM is, and always will be, Pepsodent's chief duty. Today's Pepsodent performs that duty better than ever before. Its new cleansing and polishing material brings a change in teeth's appearance within a few days' time.

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IMAGINARY SESSION OF INDIA'S PARLIAMENT

M. L. As. Busy With Angles And Triangles

HAIG AND SCHUSTER PLEAD FOR SUSPENSION OF LAWS OF ARITHMETIC AS EMERGENCY MEASURE!

G. L. M. contributes to "Indian Finance" the following humourous skit of an imaginary session of the Assembly:—

In the Legislative Assembly today. Mr. Haig, the Home Member, moved a Bill for the suspension of the Laws of Arithmetic and Euclid. He said it was an emergency measure demanded by the extraordinary conditions in the country brought about by an insignificant minority of Congressmen who were minimum in number but maximum in their capacity for mischief. It was painful to the Government to move such a drastic measure: but since last December, they had endured so much pain in promulgating a cheaf of Ordinances and a bunch of emergency laws that their suffering had exceeded that of the so-called Satyagrahis and they (the Government benches) had lost all sense of pleasure in their work (cheers). The fact that before submitting such measures, they had been reluctant to bring them forward should convince the Assembly of their absolute necessity. They were martyrs to their overpowering sense of duty (including the 10 per cent. cut) and they were compelled to perform tasks which caused them so much pain that they were under medical treatment (sympathetic cheers).

Mr. Haig declared that the measure was required because of the disturbed state of the country which was essentially calm because the masses were contented and sound at heart. He said that the simple proposition that one minus one is equal to zero was being unscrupulously utilised by terrorists in Bengal for getting rid of one man after another by violent subtraction while the method of addition was being unlawfully used by Congressmen in Bombay for increasing the number of picketers.

Mr. Kabirudin Ahmed: Why not amalgamate the multiplication table with the Round Table; the Round Tablers need to be enlarged in numbers (Laughter). Mr. B. Das: This is not a matter for laughter but for tears: tears brought about even by applying onions grown in Orissa.

Mr. C. C. Biswas: I will not allow Midnapur being separated from Bengal even at the cost of shedding precious ink.

Mr. Haig, continuing, observed that since unfair and illegitimate use was being made of innocent axioms of arithmetic and pious postulates of geometry by the lawless elements for political ends, it was a regrettable necessity for Government to urge the House to suspend all arithmetic and geometry until normal conditions were restored through what are admittedly abnormal measures. They did not take this step without careful consideration. In fact, personally, he wanted to retain the chapter on division for the solution of the Hindu-Muslim question but he hoped the award of the Prime Minister on the communal question would be an effective substitute for this method. He had it on the authority of his distinguished predecessor, Sir James Crerar, that it had been definitely laid down in May's 'Parliamentary Procedure' that prevention was better than cure provided the Speaker did not prevent in his turn (loud cheers).

Sir Harisingh Gour opposed the measure but welcomed the fact that Government had not yet decided to suspend Albegra. He said that although it was assumed that one and one make two, it must be remembered that the survival of any biological species points to at least one exception to that rule (loud laughter) so that even this simple proposition was not so self-evident as it appeared. He appealed to Government to make a conciliatory gesture by excluding certain important theorems of Euclid which the constitutionalists and the co-operators could place before the country for weaning it away from the Congress. He particularly referred to the Fifth Theorem which laid down that the angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal and if the equal sides of the triangle are produced, the exterior angles will also be equal. He requested that this proposition might be reatined in the interest of equality of trading rights and reciprocity even if Government did not intend to produce the sides before the new constitution functioned and although exterior angles may be treated as a reserved subject along with external affairs.

Sir A. Suhrawardy strongly opposed the suggestion of Sir H. Gour. He said that after the Minorities Pact, no angles could be considered as equal unless separate electorates were granted to the Mussalmans; and he insisted that if the sides are to be produced at all, they should be produced by a member of the Minority community. In the Punjab, the communal triangle of the Hindus, the Sikhs and the Mussalmans was far more complicated and far less romantic than the eternal triangle of the novel, the drama and the screen. He was, if necessary, prepared to make a parallelogram of this triangle by recognising the rights of Britishers; but he asked whether in the absence of geometrical laws, Government were prepared to lay down, by an Ordinance, that the opposite sides of the parallelogram would be equal. He submitted that any admission of the equality of angles should be coupled by a statutory recognition of their 14 or 140 points.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, vehemently opposing Mr. Haig's proposal, remarked, that he had no love for mathematics (A voice: were you plucked in it?) which he regarded as another device of capitalists for increasing profits and decreasing wages. The only principle in which the capitalist believed was the principal which carried with it compound interest. He requested Government to safeguard the interests of labour even after the present law was enacted by making it clear that an eight hours' day was shorter than a ten hours' day to prevent employers from overworking their men in the absence of arithmetic.

Sir George Schuster admitted that the measure was very distasteful to him; but although the Congress movement had died, trade had been badly hit. Rather than pass such a measure, he was prepared to link the rupee to gold or to anything else the Federation of Indian Chambers asked him or to stop gold exports or to do hundred other things the people demanded; but the situation had seriously deteriorated recently. Trade returns were being unfairly utilised for boycott propaganda under the guise of 'Swadeshi;' deficit budget were triumphantly shown as evidence of the difficult position of the Government and of the victory of the Congress; the total burden of new taxation was calculated with the aid of arithmetic; figures of exchange fluctuations were compiled and statistics of loans flaunted in order to condemn the policy of the Government. Bombay capitalists were abusing the Binomial Theorem for their personal gains and Bombay was committing a well-calculated suicide for ulterior motives with the help of geometrical progression. No Government could sit still, or even stand motionless, and permit such flagrant abuse of arithmetic and defiance of geometry (cheers from Government benches). Despite this repeated and grave provocation, they had been extremely patient and stood aghast at their own moderation like Lord Clive and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. They had, for instance, not yet touched Trignometry at all (Applause from European benches, Mr. A. Moore interjecting, 'The circulation of the 'Statesman' which is an algebraic symbol will not be affected!'). Sir George observed that as a corollary to the measure under discussion, they had decided to introduce a supplementary bill suspending the Finance Bill and the Budget for the next three years and to withhold publication of customs returns and trade figures for the next five years in public interest. These were purely temporary measures and would be withdrawn as soon as the Congress was finally crushed.

Sir H. Gidney enquired whether the overtime fees to customs officers the large majority of whom were Anglo-Indians, would be stopped.

Sir George assured the House that no nation-building activities would be stopped. No salaries or allowances or passage concessions or leave rules would be affected as it was unfair to the services and the tax-payer. He said that salaries would continue to be calculated on the old basis of arithmetic although it was being temporarily suspended. He regretted that the department of Commercial Intelligence had no further 'raison d'etre' and a proposal was under consideration for amalgamating it with the department of Criminal Intelligence as the distinction between commerce and crime was becoming thinner and as the latter was the most vital intelligence at the present moment.

Sir H. S. Gour, on a point of personal explanation, made it clear that the Fifth Theorem had been cited by him only as an illustration and that he did not use the term isosceles in any offensive sense. As a proof of his sense of responsibility, he was prepared to substitute a triangle of any other shape (cheers).

Sir Cowasji Jehangir acknowledged the moderate tone of Sir George's speech and pleaded for a reasonable administration of the measure when enacted. He asked whether the circumference of the 'lathi' would continue to be twice its diameter as at present and whether the thickness of the 'lathi' would be reduced to two-thirds as suggested by the Liberal Federation. He said that half the propositions of arithmetic and geometry should be retained as the Liberals were prepared to meet the Government half-way and, if necessary, walk back the distance. In view of the serious situation, they were even prepared to agree to two-thirds being abolished; but they could not agree to more than that. He urged that everything should be reduced to two-thirds, the number of Ordinances and the period of their operation, the number of arrests and the period of convictions, the size of the 'lathis' and the heaviness of the charge and the number of casualties. He insisted that if the sides of the triangle are produced at all they should be produced in India with at least two-thirds Indian capital and directorate.

Mr. Haig, in reply, said that he had met all the arguments by anticipation and could not accept any amendments. He was not even prepared to concede that if the peculiar conditions in India continued, the present year should be succeeded by 1933, as the forces, which challenged Government, exploited calendars and 'political' prisoners were found counting the days of their sentences. As regards the use of the 'lathi' he was agreeable to order a 'lathi' charge in the House if the members wanted a practical demonstration.

The President asked the sense of the House and as more than 25 members stood up in favour of the proposition, 4 p.m. to-day was fixed for the purpose. The House adjourned for lunch.

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TERRORISM IN TOKIO

A "Brotherhood" Of Assassins

TOKIO, (By Mail).

Murder plots on a grand scale were revealed by the formal indictment on charges of murder of thirteen members of a "blood brotherhood" conspiracy, pledged to kill leading Japanese public men.

The intended victims included Prince Saionji Japan's 35-year-old "Elder Statesmen"; Mr. Inukai, the Prime Minister; Count Makino, the Keeper of the Privy Seal; Baron Wakatsuki, former Prime Minister; and Baron Shidehara, former Foreign Minister.

Already three leading public men have fallen victims to members of reactionary secret societies within a year. They were Mr. Hamaguchi, a former Prime Minister; Mr. Inouye, former Finance Minister; and Baron Takuma Dan, the millionaire.

These murders roused the police to a vigorous investigation, which resulted in the arrest of the thirteen indicted men, and the discovery of a state of affairs which has given rise to alarm in official circles.

DRINKS ON CREDIT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It seems to be a matter of every day occurrence for retail liquor dealers and bar-keepers in India to have regular khata accounts of drinks consumed by their visitors on the premises and large credit is extended to them. Even in certain cases jewellery and other valuable articles are kept as security against the value of drinks supplied to their consumers. However, we find it interesting to observe from the Licensed Victualler's Official Annual of 1932 published at 27 Russel Square, London, W.C.I. that "the credit for intoxicating liquor to be consumed on the premises is strictly illegal and apart from any penalty involved. The seller cannot recover the value of drinks so supplied. He may, however, give credit for spirits to be taken away provided that the value at one time is less than 20 shillings." Could not our Abkari Act be so amended and thereby lessen the evil consequences of drinking habits?—Yours, etc.,

RUSTOM R. DADACHANJI.
Princess St., Bombay, 2.

TO GLIDE ACROSS THE CHANNEL

London Pilot Plans 'A' Hop To France

LONDON, (By Mail).

Mr. P. Michelson, a member of the London Gliding Club, is bringing to completion his arrangements for an attempt to glide across the Straits of Dover. A prize of £1,000 is offered by Mr. Wallace Barr for a glide across the Channel.

Mr. Michelson has a glider of the advanced "sailplane" type of remarkable efficiency. He plans to take off from Folkestone. A fast motor-boat will follow his course.

For his attempt he must await favourable conditions. The most advantageous would be what is known as a "line squall," from the north-west.

Experience has shown that line squalls are attended by steady upward currents of air. With those Mr. Michelson would be able to reach the height, at which he aims, of 5,000ft before heading off south-east-wards for the French shore.

FRENCH SUBSIDY.

The French Government has decided to give a big grant for the adoption of sites and the establishment of schools for gliding. The French Aero Club will have the bestowal of the funds, which also are to cover the purchase of twenty-five gliders.

The London Gliding Club has already proved that the practice of gliding is progressive. This flying school is, the third largest in Europe, being surpassed only by the two big German gliding centres. It was established with the capital of 50s. only forty months ago, is not subsidised, and now possesses comfortable club premises and hangars.

"FIRST CHIEF TO GRANT RESPONSIBLE GOVT. TO PEOPLE"

(Continued From Page 7.)

and kept up by the earnest sympathy and genuine encouragement of the Chiefsaheb. If, however, this industry had received the same encouragement at the hands of the British Indian Government it would have made still greater strides and much wider expansion than at present. But even as they are to-day, the Kirloskar Wadi Iron Works excite admiration for the courageous and industrious organizers and for their sincere patron the Chiefsaheb of Aundh.

GLASS WORKS.

The second industry established under equal hardships but which is prospering every day is the Glass Works of Ogalewadi. With the free gift of site of 15 acres of land by the Chiefsaheb and with an initial capital of Rs. 6000 and starting with only 25 hands there are to-day 450 people working in producing glass chimnies, glass globes, electric globes and other glass fittings, beautiful paper weights and flower pots and fine Hurricane Lanterns of which the monthly outturn is nearly Rs. 35,000 and the capital invested in the whole concern exceeds 6 lacs of rupees. The organizers of this industry had to make head against all odds but sustained by the sympathy of the Chiefsaheb and spurred by their own ambition and enterprising spirit, the Glass works of Ogalewadi are looked upon with pride by every patriotic Indian who visits them. Mr. Shripad Prabhakar Ogale and his energetic and enthusiastic brothers are doing their level best to make this industrial colony an enviable place of residence and comfort for all the inmates just like the organizers of Kirloskarwadi. So far as their means permit the organizers are trying to elevate the moral, material and intellectual development of the workers and to secure their welfare on co-operative basis. The Chiefsaheb is looked upon as their guiding inspiration in all their endeavours by the organizers to raise this industry to a high state of perfection. The third in importance is the Soap Factory at Ogalewadi started by the nephew of Shrimant Chiefsaheb and the products of this factory have earned a very high reputation and have secured many gold medals for their high quality. The factory has an outturn of Rs. 20,000 per year. The chief inspiration of this factory is Shrimant Chiefsaheb. The fourth in importance is the factory of fragrant sticks used for insence purposes. The quality of these sticks is highly recommended and it is the encouragement of the Chiefsaheb which induced the proprietor Mr. Paradkar to shift his factory from Poona to Kinai where it is now well established. Dr. Pandit also is now producing chemicals in the Kirloskarwadi Factory which are commanding good sale.

The growth and development of these most valuable industries at Kirloskarwadi and Ogalewadi points out a moral which deserves serious consideration at the hands of the people and Princes of the Indian States. The places where these industries are started are not fortunate in having any mineral wealth or deposits of iron coal or other such metals and materials. Nor has nature blessed them with special advantages. The pioneers of these industries had to struggle against various difficulties and adverse circumstances. They were not assured of any unlimited supply of capital and yet in spite of these circumstances all the concerns are very successful and are being run on modern and up-to-date style; and the secret of this success is the undaunted spirit of enterprise of the organizers and the genuine and heartfelt encouragement sympathy and support of the enlightened ruler of Aundh. Many Princes would like industries to thrive in their own States, but all this they wish to be done by others at their own risk provided only the organisors are prepared to extol the rulers for their so-called patronage without any substantial or real help proceeding from them. The rulers are not prepared to incur any sacrifice and are further anxious to pounce upon the profits of such concerns even before they are able to pay their way. Some of the Princes are even calculating the tax which they can impose before such industries become in any way even self-supporting. Such kind of dry nursing can hardly promote industries in any State. Earnest and sincere Indian rulers, anxious for the development of their States, can undoubtedly profit by the worthy example of the ruler of your State. Without in any way calculating the profits from such concerns, without any covetous greed to snatch the fruits of such growing industries, with the verreadiness to help the industries in a disinterested manner, with sincere sympathy and genuine encouragement, with the willingness to render such help as the means of the State permit and with the eagerness to afford all facilities which are under the command of the ruler, he helped these industries. The example of Aundh clearly shows that it is possible to start industries and to develop them successfully if there are enterprising, devoted and earnest organisers in any State and a sympathetic ruler. The cooperation of real genius and sincere and well meaning ruler in any State can easily achieve such results as are to-day manifest in the small State of Aundh.

RULE OF LAW.

Another important consideration which deserves to be borne in mind both by the rulers and the ruled in the Indian States is that there must be complete confidence in the sance of justice of the ruler of a State before any one can venture to invest capital and start such industries. Rule of law must prevail in such a State. There must be perfect confidence that in any case of difference, dispute or conflict justice would be meted out to the aggrieved party. Unless there is independent judiciary a ruler is beyond a shadow of and unless the sense of justice of doubt, no sane man will dare to start an industry in an autocratic State.

His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal had complained that people were not investing capital and starting industries in the Indian States with a view to help their material advancement, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas gave a crushing reply to this criticism in the Federal Structural Committee which deserves a serious consideration at the hands of all Indian States. Sir Purushottamdas said: "It is because there is no recourse to any tribunal beyond the State's own Courts. I know this is one of the reasons why people from British India and if I may say so even people from the Indian States—fight shy of commercial and industrial enterprises on a scale bigger than the most modest. It is for this reason that the Political Department is sought to be brought in for large scale ventures in Indian States. In many cases the Judges are not of a high order of legal knowledge and experience. In some the ruling Chiefs leave the Judges a very free hand. In most cases the prospect of the presiding Judge depends upon the sweet-will of the ruling Chief. I would therefore ask their Highnesses of the Indian States to consider if they will not help themselves by removing this one handicap which may be one of many others on the development of Indian States' areas by agreeing to the right of appeal in non-Federal matters from Indian State Courts to the Supreme Court." Confidence in the judiciary of the State along with the disinterested sympathy and support of the ruler is an essential condition for the industrial development of every State. From what we have stated above, these conditions do exist to-day in the Aundh State and I therefore heartily congratulate Shrimant Chiefsaheb on this great achievement.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE.

It will not be out of place if I refer to the encouragement which the Chiefsaheb has given to the growth and spread of Marathi and Hindi literature and to the development of the fine arts such as painting and sculpture. It is by the encouragement and inspiration of Shrimant Balasaheb that my esteemed friend Pandit Satavalekar has established his printing press in Aundh and is publishing two Hindi and two Marathi Magazines dealing with Vedic Dharma and Mahabharat. Nearly 27000 pages are published till now and a mere glance at the books published by the Swadhaya Mandal under the editorship of Pandit Satavalekar would convince any one of the wide variety and range of literary subject dealt with in the various books. Similarly under the able leadership of Mr. Shankarrao Kirlosker two Magazines by name "Kirloskar" and "Stri" are published at Kirloskar-Wadi and have attracted a large circle of subscribers—a fact which indicates their utility and popularity. The sympathetic encouragement of the Chiefsaheb has materially contributed to the prosperity of these literary ventures. Shrimant Chiefsaheb himself has published scientific, classical and literary books which are of very great value. The system of old Namaskars he has now explained on a scientific basis and the work has been highly approved by experts in this science. His illustrated Ramayan and Shiva Charitra and the illustrations supplied to the authentic edition of Mahabharat all these show the immense help which he has rendered to make the classical literature interesting and attractive. His own paintings are of superb order. His help to sculpture is equally important and those who have witnessed the fine and beautiful statue of the Prince of Wales in front of Poona Railway Station which was executed in Aundh under the supervision of the Chiefsaheb and erected at his cost will bear witness to the great skill and workmanship displayed in this work of sculpture. Looking to these attainments of the Chiefsaheb in the field of fine arts and literature one cannot help feeling pity that Providence has not endowed him with great resources to enable him to expand the growth of those most useful and most benevolent cultural activities. The Chiefsaheb himself is an accomplished Kirtankar. His devotion and his knowledge of religious literature and his several publications in this respect elicit admiration for his great industry and inspire respect for his pure and austere life. I heartily congratulate you, people of the Aundh state that you have such an enlightened and accomplished ruler and sincere well-wisher to guide your destinies. The Aundh State to-day onder the enlightened rule of Shrimant Balasaheb is an enviable and excellent model for other States.

GOAL OF RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

After his accession to his gadi the Chiefsaheb has tried to restore good Government in his State and in 1923 inaugurated a representative. Assembly similar to the Legislative Council in British India. By Act I of 1930 the Chiefsaheb has enlarged the scope of this Assembly. It has a decided eleited majority. It has power of passing legillation, of passing the budget, of passing resolutions on matters of public interest and it has power of interpellations and supplementary questions. Only the proportion of the elected and nomnated is not equal to that which exists in the Legislative Assembly to-day. The power over the budget are much higher than those possessed by the Assembly. Powers to restore grants not sanctioned by the Assembly or special powers of reservation and appropriation are not retained by the Chiefsaheb. The Chief has not retained powers of certification or suspension of legislature. Looking to the growth of education, political consciousness and fitness for political rights amongst the subjects of Aundh State it must be admitted that this instalment of reform is undoubedly a large one. And if the people of the State make full use of these concessions and if they are alive to the sense of their duties and if they deserve the confidence reposed in them, I have absolutely no doubt that in the fitness of things Shrimant Chiefsaheb would be pleased to confer another larger instalment of powers on this Assembly in the near future. It is now for the people of the Aundh State to show their capacity to shoulder higher responsibilities before they claim further political rights. The Chiefsaheb has declared responsible Government as the goal of his administration. So far as I am aware he is the first Chief out of the 562 ruling Chiefs and Princes who has openly and unequivocally declared responsible government as the goal of his administration and has taken active steps to translate this ideal into a fact. Not one of the 109 luminaries of the Chamber of Princes has made such a declaration openly and unreservedly during the last 15 years since 1917 when His Majesty's Government was pleased to announce responsible government as the goal of Indian administration. No greater assurances of loyalty and fidelity can be given by a ruler of an Indian State than by an unqualified acceptance of this goal, which His Majesty's Government has approved for British India by every ruler so far as his own State is concerned. Mere parading of loyalty in season and out of season without an honest effort to follow into the foot-steps of the over-Lord, His Majesty the King Emperor of India, shows nothing but the hypocrisy of such rulers. We are extremely glad that Aundh in this respect is the only and solitary and honourable exception.

FEDERATION ON EQUAL TERMS

Before concluding I wish to refer to the question of Federation which is engaging the attention of the rulers and the ruled alike at the present juncture. I will briefly refer to the stand which smller States like Aundh should take towards this question of Federation. I will at once advise the States to give their whole-hearted consent to join the Federation. The Federation is to deal with matters of common concern. The policies pursued and the laws enacted with reference to these common matters are imposing heavy indirect taxation on these States. The States uptil now have not no voice in inacting the laws or shaping the policies relating to matters of common concern such as customs, railways, posts, telegraphs, salt, opium, excise and currency. By joining the Federation the States shall get a voice in the Legislation and in the determination of policies pursued towards the common matters. The smaller States cannot expect to have individual representation on the Federal Houses. They shall have to accept the principle of election through groups. I would therefore urge the smaller States to send their delegates just in the same manner and just under the same principle adopted by British Indian units. I will request the smaller States to submit to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Federal and non-Federal matters alike. Experience has shown how diffirult it is for smaller States to maintain the paraphernalia of a full-fledged High Court. It would be most convenient and extremely cheap for the smaller States to submit to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in non-Federal matters. I hope the smaller States would realise the propriety of this suggestion. Since your enlightened ruler has accepted responsible government as the goal of his administration and since he is trying to raise the standard of his government to the level of British Indian units, I am confident that your Chiefsaheb will not hesitate to the inclusion of fundamental rights even for the States subjects in the Federal Constitution. I, therefore, appeal to the ruler of Aundh and to the rulers of other smaller States to join the Federation on terms of perfect equality with British Indian Units without claiming any special safeguards or privileges. They would thereby be helping themselves and their brethren in British India.

DAVIDSON COMMITTEE.

Your Chiefsaheb has submitted a very able and cogent statement to the Davidson Committee. By the fragmentation of the State and by the exchange of territory in 1855 and by the taking away of Karhad in 1885 for the convenience of the British Indian administration serious hardship has been caused to the State. The administration has become unnecessarily costly and unwieldy by reason of scattered territories, and this necessitated simply for the convenience of the British Government. As a matter of fact convenience of the small State ought to have been preferred in thinking of this exchange. The Paramount Power by sheer pressure has seriously prejudiied the efficiency of administration and has entailed unnecessary costs upon the extremely limited resources of the State. I, therefore, earnestly hope that the Committee would recommend the restoration of the territory taken away in 1845 and 1855 and more especially the return of Karhad, which was one of the seats of Government. Such a restoration will make the already small State a compact one and would materially help to reduce the cost of administration and utilise the saving for the welfare of the people of the State. And in view of the form of administration in the States which is of the same standatd and same efficiency as that prevailing in adjoining British Indian territory. I do not see why thene should be any valid objection for the restoration of the territory and the town of Karhad which originally belonged to the State. On your behalf I wholeheartedly support the request made by the Chiefsaheb to the Indian States Inquiry Committee.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT

One Killed: And Three Injured

CALCUTTA, April 17.

One man was killed and three others received gunshot wounds as the result of a shooting accident near Dum Dum yesterday.

It is stated that a man named Mir Ahmed Jan was out on a shooting excursion and when walking along the railway embankment with a loaded double-barrelled gun on his shoulder, one of the barrels accidentally went off, the shots from which hit some persons walking behind. One of the men thus hit was killed instantaneously. Another was seriously injured, and two others received slight injuries. Mir Ahmed Jan after rendering first aid to the injured men surrendered himself to the Government Railway Police.—A. P.

MAGISTRATE BANS "RATH" FESTIVAL

Nasik Satyagraha Sequel

NASIK, April 17.

This is the day on which the sacred chariot containing an image of Rama is taken down to the river to allow the God to bathe in the sacred pools. But in view of the strained relations between the Sanatanis and the Mahars, the District Magistrate has prohibited the Rath being taken out. The police are still on guard round the temple and everything is quiet. Hundreds of devotees are bathing in the Godaveri to-day but not in the Ramkund which is still guarded.—A.P.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 16.

May	6.12
July	6.31
October	6.54
December	6.72
January, 1933	6.80
Middling Spot	6.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 16.

May	6.12
July	6.30
Middling Spot	6.18

NEW YORK.
New York, April 16.
Market was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 16.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 16.
10-10 a.m.

	Quotations	Closing.
April 1932		6.64
May 1932	4.64	4.62
June 1932		4.59
July 1932	4.59	4.59
August 1932		4.58
September 1932		4.57
October 1932	4.58	4.57
November 1932		4.59
December 1932		4.61
January 1933	4.64	4.63
February 1933		4.65
March 1933		4.67
April 1933		4.69
May 1933		4.72
Middling Spot		4.96

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 16.

Sakellaridis, May	6.28
July	6.41
October	6.63
November	6.60
December	6.53
January 1933	6.78
March 1933	6.89
F.G.F. Spot	6.65

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 16.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.55
Fine (Good Staple)	4.67
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.79
COMRA:—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.39
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.51
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.89
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.88
Fully Good	3.98
Fine	4.08
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	3.98
Fine	4.08
Superfine	4.18

LONDON SILVER.
London, April 16.
Silver:—China and speculators sold at the rise.

Spot	17
Forward	17-1/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, April 16.
Gold Bar Fine per oz. £5/9/9

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, April 16.
Interest Day to Day Loans 1-1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 1-1/4 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 2-39/64 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2-23/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 4-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, April 16.

T.T. London on Berlin	15.86
T.T. London on Amsterdam	9.30-1/2
T.T. London on Brussels	26 88
T.T. London on Madrid	49.03
T.T. London on Milan	73.25
T.T. London on Berne	19.38
T.T. London on Paris	95 59
T.T. London on Prague	127.00
T.T. London on New York Closing Rate	3.77-1/8

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, April 16.
Cottonseed Bombay Hull, ton:—No offers.
Castorseed, Bombay Hull, ton:—April/May sellers £12/10/0.
Rapeseed Toria (Hull-Continent) April/May sellers £11/0/0.

LINSEED.
London, April 16.
Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton: April/May sellers £8/18/9.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—April/May sellers £7/17/6.
Linseed, Bombay (London) ton: April/May sellers £11/5/0.

LINSEED OIL.
London, April 16.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt: May/Aug. nominal 13/7½
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt: Sept./Dec. nominal 14/7½.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, April 16.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed. Spot:—1-15/16.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, April 16.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), Spot: 7 13/16.

Sugar Market Report

Bombay, April 15.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady in the beginning and dull during the middle of the week under review. Thus Ready as well as Forward prices declined by about an anna per cwt. offtake being on a restricted scale. In the latter part of the week, the market again ruled steady with a rise of about an anna in Spot prices. No business is known to be placed by any of the prominent importers. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

The Viceroy and Lady Willingdon Java Ready 14|11|6 and Rs. 14|10|6.
March Rs. 5 and Rs. 4|15|6.
April Rs. 5|1 and Rs. 4|15|6.
May Rs. 5|1|- and Rs. 5.
June|July Rs. 5|2 and Rs. 5|0|6
Aug|Sept. Rs. 5|2 and Rs. 5|1.
Octo|Dec. Rs. 5|3 and Rs. 5|2.

Foreign Markets.—New York shows a decline of 6 points in Spot and 10 to 11 points in Forward. London Raws also show a decline of about 6d. per cwt. Java in London reports unchanged market without any important business. Java market is unchanged with a small business of 16000 tons in Java White and Brown sugars. The preliminary Export figures of Java for the month of March come to about 186735 tons of which one lac tons are expected to have shipped to China.

Calcutta and Karachi.—Calcutta shows a decline of about 1-1|2 annas in Spot prices due to poor demand. Karachi is unchanged with fair demand for Spot Sugar.

Arrivals.—S.S. Siun Maru arrived during the week with a cargo of about 3250 tons. S. S. Queda and S.S. Sumatra are expected to arrive on about the 22nd. instant with about 30,000 and 40,000 bags.

Offtake and Stocks.—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 28000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,35,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14|11|6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5|2|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Queda Rs. 4|15|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Sumatra Rs. 5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment May Rs. 5 per F.B.H.
Shipment June-July Rs. 5|0|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Aug|Sept. Rs. 5|1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.|Dec. Rs. 5|2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone.—Steady.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, April 16.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—April/May sellers 25/10½.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes:—April/May sellers 26/10½.
Wheat South Australian parcels: April/May sellers 27/3.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, parcels:—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, April 16.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:
C and F Calcutta:—
April/June per cwt. 7/9.
C and F Bombay:—
April/June per cwt. 7/9-1/2.
C and F Karachi:—
April/June per cwt. 7/9-1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, April 16.
Market was closed.

LONDON METALS.
London, April 16.
Market was closed.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, April 16.
Demand Bills 3.77.62

Port Okha

The chief customs officer, Port Okha wr

The total import of merchandise at Port Okha during March 1932 amounted to tons 3597 value Rs. 524070/- consisting of tons 15 Sugar value Rs. 2905-0, tons 915 G. C. Sheets value Rs. 129159 tons 24 Angles and Tees value Rs. 1733-0, Machinery etc. value Rs. 1733-0, Machinery etc. Rs. 390273-0. The total export during the same period amounted to 2675 tons Cement. The number of vessels entered in the Port was 11. The total import during the corresponding period amounted tons 1985-2-3-20. Value Rs. 433830-10-9 consisting of tons 215 Sugar Value Rs. 4453-0-0, tons 251 G. C. Sheets value Rs. 43899 and machinery etc. value Rs. 345473-10-9. The total export during the same period amounted to 450 tons Cement and 5,300 tons Salt.

The number of vessels entered into the Port was seven.

Daily Weather Report

POONA, April 17

The low pressure area over the Punjab has filled up after causing a few thundershowers in east and north Punjab, Kashmir and northwest Frontier Province with scattered duststorms in the South west Punjab. The disturbed conditions in North Andaman Sea and Head of the Bay are less marked to-day but weather is becoming unsettled in Central Bay of Bengal and local falls of rain have occurred in lower Burma with a few thundershowers in Bengal and Orissa. Temperature is falling in Punjab and Kashmir and is below normal in Bengal Gujarat and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair quarter inch Mergui Tavoy three Victoria Point quarter Barisal three quarters Narayangunj Balasore Sandheads half, Saugor Island quarter, Srinagar half, Murree quarter, Coonoor half

Forecast: Local thunderstorm rain will continue in lower Burma and South Bengal and a few thundershowers may occur in Punjab-Kumaon Hills. Temperature will fall generally in northwest India.—A. P.

Travel Money

YOU may avoid the inconvenience and risk of carrying quantities of currency on your travels if you will take a CityBank Letter of Credit and a supply of travellers checks. Travel money in this form is safe, convenient and is honoured throughout the world.

Letters of Credit are issued in various currencies, the checks come in convenient dollar denominations.

The National City Bank of New York

HEAD OFFICE: 55, WALL ST., NEW YORK

Founded in 1812

CAPITAL, RESERVES and UNDIVIDED PROFITS

$225,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH 11-14, Churchgate Street.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF
THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd.

Business proposed in 1931 .. .. .. Rs. 84,25,000.
Business paid for in 1931 .. .. .. Rs. 68,57,000.
Total business in force exceeds .. .. .. Rs. 1,55,00,000.

PROGRESS
PROVES THE POPULARITY.

The Oldest Life Assurance Society Of India
ESTD. 1871.

Agency terms and particulars from the Secretary
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

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The Bombay Chronicle

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GENERAL
Is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1932.

Rangers Draw With Kilmarnock

SCOTTISH CUP FINAL SURPRISE

LONDON, April 16.

In the Scottish Cup Final at Hampden Park to-day the Rangers drew with Kilmarnock, each side scoring one goal.—Reuter.

DETAILS

LONDON, April 16.

The attendance at Hampden Park numbered 1000,000 Mcewan won the toss and Kilmarnock had the advantage of the wind and sun.

The following were the teams:—

RANGERS: Hamilton, Gray, Mcaulay, Meikle John, Simpson, Brown, Archibald, Marshall, English, Mcphail and Morton.

KILMARNOCK: Bell, Leslie, Nibloe Morton, Smith, Mcewan, Connell, Muir, Maxwell, Duncan and Aitken.

Kilmarnock attacked, but Mcaulay off-stalled Connell in the next minute. The Rangers dashed down field and a high dropping shot from Mcphail troubled Bell. The Rangers maintained the attack and the Kilmarnock defence was subjected to severe pressure.

Kilmarnock survived and the Rangers' goal underwent an escape when Maxwell was brought down at the goal-mouth. Five minutes later the English nearly scored, only Bell's magnificent saving averting goal. The game swung from end to end, but Kilmarnock had the bigger share in attacking. Maxwell narrowly failed to score with a header.

GOAL SCORERS.

Maxwell scored for Kilmarnock in the first half. Mcphail equalised.

REPLAY ON WEDNESDAY.

The Scottish replay will be at Hampden Park on Wednesday.

THRILLS OF GAME.

Several thrilling incidents occurred in the match. Nibloe nipped the ball from English foot, when the latter was in the act of shooting. Then the Rangers goals underwent narrow escapes, Smith shooting closely past Hamilton and bringing off a great save from Aitken. Kilmarnock took full advantage of the wind. Leslie holding up Morton repeatedly. Kilmarnock scored in the forty-first minute. Rangers defence hesitated and Maxwell barged in and bustled the ball through several opponents into the net. Rangers attacked desperately and header from McPhail almost equalised when interval arrived, Kilmarnock leading by one goal to nil.

McPHAIL SETS CROWD ROARING

In the second half, Rangers lost their chances by their over-eagerness, but in the eighth minute McPhail set the crowd roaring by equalising with a fast ground shot from 30 yards range. Bell was helpless. McPhail again netted in the fourteenth minute, but was given offside. Kilmarnock made headway with fine swinging passes and Hamilton had great difficulty in saving his side. Kilmarnock continued their attack. Maxwell almost scored winner fifteen minutes from time but Gray cleared from the bar.—Reuter's Special.

DEFEAT OF CUP FINALISTS

LONDON, April 16.

"What is wrong with the Cup finalists, Newcastle?" is the question which is on everyone's lips following their two resounding defeats in four days.

Against Gallacher and company on Wednesday when Chelsea won by four goals to one, Newcastle were mostly at sea, but their forwards showed that they can be dangerous with fine forward work. To-day in addition to their weak defence, their attack lacked Wednesday's cohesion and this caused much shaking of heads.

McBain missed a glorious chance of giving Newcastle lead in the eighth minute. Thereafter, Newcastle were overwhelmed, Weddle, Easson and Worral scoring for Portsmouth in the first half. Cook scoring twice, further increased the lead in the second half and J. Smith completed tally.

SOCCER DEGENERATES.

Sound critics do not take too much notice of Newcastle's defeats and point out that they have played two matches in four days with not quite full strength. Arsenal played topspeed soccer in the first half, but their play degenerated into a scramble. Hooper netted in 14th minute for visitors, but F. Jack equalised with cross shot. John increased the lead scoring from Lambert's pass before interval.

On resumption, after Hooper had missed two sitters and Rimmer struck cross bar John scored in last minute, Breedon allowing greasy ball to slip through his hands.

DEAN, THE TERROR.

Dean has regained distinction of being goalkeepers' arch-terror. Bourton (Coventry) tied with Dean with 41 last week. Bourton scoring two to-day totals 43 but Dixie went one better by performing a hat-trick. Only Hufton's brilliance prevented double figures. Stein and Dean goaled for Everton and Cresswell put through his own goal, before change-over.

In the latter half, Dean and Johnston completed tally each scoring twice. Although out of race for individual record with thirty-three, Dunne, Irish international probably holds record for consistency, scoring in nealy every match. Dunne and Pickering scored Sheffield's brace of goals, Middlesbrough responding through Camsell.

Wolverhampton missed a chance of being absolutely certain of promotion. Bury's defence was exceedingly sound against clever forwards Eggleston scored in thirty-fifth minute in the first half.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, April 16.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day.

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 3, Sheffield Wednesday 1.
Birmingham 3, Liverpool 1.
Blackburn 3, Huddersfield 0.
Blackpool 0, Bolton 3.
Derby 3, Aston Villa 1.
Everton 6, West Ham 1.
Manchester City 1, Chelsea 1.
Portsmouth 6, Newcastle 0.
Sheffield United 2, Middlesbrough 1.
Sunderland 2, Grimsby 0.
West Bromwich 1, Leicester 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnesly 0, Burnley 1.
Bradford City 2, Tottenham 0.
Bristol City 0, Stoke 0.
Bury 1, Wolverhampton 0.
Leeds 1, Nottingham 1.
Milwall 1, Manchester United 1.
Notss County 1, Preston...
Oldham 1, Charlton 0.
Plymouth 1, Southampton 2.
Port Vale 1, Bradford 3.
Swansea 1, Chesterfield 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Brentford 1, Watford 2.
Cardiff City 5, Clapton Orient 0.
Coventry 4, Brighton 3.
Exeter 3, Mansfield 0.
Fulham 3, Bournemouth 0.
Gillingham 3, Norwich 3.
Luton 6, Swindon 0.
Northampton 2, Torquay 0.
Reading 3, Bristol Rovers 0.
Southend 0, Queen's Park Rangers 0.
Thames 1, Crystal Palace 3.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Barrow 1, Wrexham 0.
Chester 7, Rochdale 2.
Darlington 4, York 1.
Gateshead 2, Stockport 1.
Halifax 0, Tranmere 0.
Hartlepools 5, Doncaster 0.
Hull 2, Carlisle 0.
Lincoln 5, Crewe 1.
New Brighton 2, Accrington 1.
Walsall 3, Rotherham 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division).

Dundee United 0, Hamilton 5.
Hearts 2, Queen's Park 0.
Leith 1, Clyde 4.
Motherwell 3, Cowdenbeath 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (Second Division).

Alloa 2, Arbroath 0.
Armadale 3, Albion 2.
Dumbarton 3, East Fife 2.
Dunfermline 1, Hibernians 1.
East Stirling 1, Stenhousemuir 1.
Raith 2, Queen of South 0.
St. Bernards 4, King's Park 0.
St. Johnstone 4, Montrose 0.—Reuter's Special.

FOOTBALL AMATEUR CUP.

LONDON, April 16.

At West Ham to-day in the Football Amateur Cup Final Dulwich Hamlet beat Marine (Liverpool) by 7 goals to 1.—Reuter's Special.

Rugby Union Results

LONDON, April 16.

Following are the results of principal matches played under Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Harlesquins 3, London Welsh 5; Leicester 3, Blackheath 5; Newport 13, Llanelly 3; Plymouth Albion 3, Gloucester 0; Swansea 24, Coventry 0; Aberavon 8, Cardiff 3; Waterloo 15, Birkenhead Park 11.—Reuter's Special.

BAKR-ID CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY

On Sunday morning over 10,000 Muslims attended a congregational prayer on the Azad Maidan, where loud speakers were installed to celebrate Bakr-Id. (Inset) The well-known Damascus Divine Mufti-ush-Shaikh-Mahmood led the prayers and delivered a sermon.

INDIAN CRICKETERS WELCOMED IN ENGLAND

Captain Promises Bright Cricket

LONDON, April 16

The All-India Cricketers arrived at Dover to-day. Sir Kynaston Studd ex-Lord Mayor of London representing the M. C. C., A. E. R. Gilligan who captained the M. C. C. team which visited India a few years ago, Jardine, Duleepsinghji, Sussex Captain, Warner and Leveson-Gower were among the many prominent cricketers and others present at Victoria Station this evening to welcome the All-India Cricket Team which will tour England in the coming season.

The Maharaja of Porbhunder, Captain of the team interviewed by Reuter said that the team was eager to get to work and hoped that weather would be kinder. It would take his men a little time to get themselves used to English conditions, but they would endeavour to play bright cricket and acquit themselves creditably—Reuter's Special.

BAKR-ID RUSH AT BOMBAY MOSQUES

DAMASCUS DIVINE LEADS PRAYERS AT AZAD MAIDAN

Over ten thousand Muslims attended a congregational prayer held on the Azad Maidan on Sunday morning to celebrate the Bakri-Id festival. It was a very impressive ceremony.

Volunteers belonging to various Muslim organisations were present in their multi-coloured uniforms and a special shamiana was erected for the guests. It was an occasion for the various sects of Muslims to come together and fraternise. A large number of Pathans and up-country Muslims took part in the function.

DAMASCUS DIVINE'S SERMON

Mufti-ush-Shaikh Mahmood, a well-known divine of Damascus, who is on a short visit to Bombay led the prayers and delivered a sermon which lasted for 20 minutes. Loud speakers were installed and the sermon was audible to every member of the audience.

All the city mosques were crowded to overflowing at prayer time in the morning. To ensure peaceful celebration of the I'd it appears some members of the Muslim Committee went round the important Muslim Mohollas on an errand of peace and also posted volunteers.

TROUBLE AT PYDHOWNIE.

Trouble which was threatened between a party of Muslims and Hindus was nipped in the bud by the timely appearance of the police and the efforts of the volunteers. A large number of Muslims, it appears, were offering I'd prayers in the Minara Mosque, at Pydhownie on Sunday morning. At about the same time some Hindus were also offering prayers in a temple situate near the mosque. The temple bells were ringing and this annoyed a section of the Muslims who rushed towards the temple.

PEACE RESTORED.

A heated argument between the Muslims and a party of Hindus took place. In the meantime Inspector Mahankal attached to the Pydhownie Police Station arrived on the scene with a large contigent of police.

The police succeeded in persuading the Muslims to stop the quarrel and peace was restored. A strong police guard was however kept near the temple.

Except for this incident the I'd celebrations passed off peacefully in Bombay.

STATUE OF APHRODITE AS BOOTY

ITALIAN COUNT'S LONDON RESIDENCE BURGLED

Antiques And Jewellery Disappear

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 16.

Jewellery and antiques valued at 25,000 sterling provided the haul to burglars who visited the house of Count Spetia di Radione in London last night. Among the art treasures lost was the statuette of Aphrodite dating from 460 B.C. and an Egyptian gold plate belonging to the period of 200 B.C. Thieves worked so skilfully that they disturbed nobody, although servants were sleeping both above and below the floor where valuables were kept. When policemen passed at midnight, everything was normal, but when the Count and Countess returned at 2 a.m., they found the glass panel of the front door smashed.—Reuter.

VICEROY REACHES PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, April 16.

The Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon arrived here from Delhi after a comfortable journey by air and were received by Sir Ralph Griffith, Chief Commissioner and Lady Griffith and staff at the aerodrome.

Sir Ralph will be invested with Knighthood to-night before the Dinner Party at Government House. His Highness the Mehtar of Chitral is already here and will participate in ceremonies inaugurating the reforms. The business sittings of the Council will commence in Abbottabad on May 20.—A. P.

ISLAM FOR WORLD PEACE

Id Celebrated In England

ENGLISHMAN CONDUCTS MUSLIM PRAYERS

LONDON, April 16.

Mr. W. B. Bashyr Pickard, an Englishman conducted prayers at Shahjehan Mosque at Woking, Surrey, when 300 Moslems celebrated the festival of Eid-ul-Azha (commemoration of Abraham's sacrifice). Mr. Pickard in his address stressed the value of Islam as a religion to ensure world peace and restore goodwill to mankind. This is the first time that an Englishman has conducted annual prayers.—Reuter's Special.

HAJ PERFORMED ON FRIDAY

"All Well" Telegram From Hedjaz Govt.

The Foreign Secretary Hedjaz Government, we are informed, has wired to Shaikh Abdulrehman Bin Hasan Algosaibi his commercial agent in Bombay as under:—

"Haj performed on Friday. All well at Arafat and returned safely."

X-RAY TRAGEDY

TRIESTE, (By Mail.)

Whilst an x-ray photograph was being taken in a Trieste hospital of a man named Solinis, whose leg had been broken in a motor-car accident, a short circuit occurred.

Solinis was electrocuted, but two doctors who were attending him escaped with severe burns.

Ratnagiri "Dictator" Re-arrested

RATNAGIRI, April 16. (By Mail).

A well-known pleader of Malwan and president of the Ratnagiri Congress Committee, who was released from the local jail about a fortnight ago, has been re-arrested and brought to the Ratnagiri District Jail.

It is understood that his house at Malwan was searched by the police, the result of which is not known.—A. P.

IF FREE STATE LEAVES COMMONWEALTH

Biscuit Company's Threat To Employees

LONDON, April 16.

Dublin.—Bombshell has been thrown in labour and political circles by the circular issued to their employees by W. R. Jacob Company biscuit manufacturers, second largest employers of labour in Ireland who declare that if the Free State leaves British Commonwealth of Nations they will be forced to dispense with half of their employees amounting to 1500 workers.

The Company explains that if the Free State is not a member of the Empire biscuits made in Dublin factory would be liable to import duty in Britain and Northern Ireland and elsewhere and therefore the Company will have to transfer manufacturing to Aintree factory with the result that Dublin factory's output will be halved.—Reuter.

FREEDOM WITHIN TWENTY YEARS

Emperor Of Ethiopia To End Slavery

LONDON, April 16.

Definite promise of freedom for the Abyssinian slaves is contained in a letter which the Emperor of Ethiopia has sent to the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society. The letter declares, "Ethiopian nobles as well as other persons in Abyssinia are already convinced that to have slaves in their houses is a useless burden. The conviction will spread of itself, and we shall encourage its spreading by sustained propaganda. We are happy to announce that it will be possible for us to bring slavery to an end in our country within fifteen or twenty years. Our action is dictated not only by the duty of a Sovereign but is also inspired by Christian sentiments".—Reuter's Special.

2,000,000 SLAVES TO BE FREED

Ras Tafari's New Pledge

(BY MAIL.)

"Ethiopia will be without a slave in fifteen years."

This statement was made in an interview by the Emperor of Abyssinia, Ras Tafari. He declared that he was determined that the emancipation of all slaves within his kingdom should be completed within that time.

The Emperor is now actively putting into operation the measures discussed with the delegation from the Anti-Slavery Society and the Ethiopian Government.

It has been estimated that there were 2,000,000 slaves in Abyssinia last year. Ras Tafari agreed to abolish slavery when Abyssinia entered the League of Nations.

WAR DEBTS MUST GO

Butler Joins Chorus With Al Smith

LONDON, April 16.

Chicago.—"Speedy, cancellation or drastic reduction of War debts is essential to bring back world prosperity." Thus Doctor Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Columbia University, in an outspoken speech is joining issue with recent utterances of Al Smith. After declaring that there were more unemployed to-day than there were men under arms in 1914, he made scathing comments on America and presented an unenviable picture of the cutting off rational nose to spite its own face. America was calling aloud for return of prosperity, while supporting Government in precisely those politics which made return of prosperity impossible.—Reuter's Special.

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